VOL. XIX.-NO. 24.

Speaks Freely on Labor and Capital.

Henry George, Jr., Viewing England Through American Glasses.

A Famous Editor-Public School Problems-Britons on Bicycles.

London, May 30,-Cardinal Manning's palace is not far from the House of Parliament at Westminster. But it is no palace at all in the popular sense of being a magnificent residence. It stands on a narrow, side street, and, indeed, everything about it

manifests an utter disregard of appearances.
It is a large building, with great windows and wide entrance with double doors, but devoid of any architectural ornaments whatever. So severely plain and unpretentious is 1t, that it has more the appearance of a school house than the residence of a prince ecclesiastic of the church of Rome.

I was admitted to a large square hall, in the back of which was a brown stone stairway, and to each side of it doorways led to suites of rooms. The floor was bare, and there was no furniture save some chairs and a small stand. The walls were tinted, and near the entrance hung a map of the

Following up the stairway I was conducted through a comfortable-looking room with easy chairs pushed about and an ample table in the centre, into the cardinal's private reception room adjoining.

It is a spacious apartment, with lofty ceiling and old black book cases that reach far up toward it. The shelves are filled with leather and vellum bound volumes, the former so wrinkled and rotten with age that it seems that they must fall to pieces with

From a plain, black, old-style fireplace came a gentle warmth, and on the mantelpiece and bookcases, and hanging about the walls were portraits of numerous dead and living prelates of the church.

Beside the fireplace stood a high screen

and two large chairs with gilded frames and crimson satin cushions—but the gilt was dull and cracked and the satin worn.

A rug covered the centre of the floor, and

table scattered over with books and papers. Over all this three or four great windows let in a flood of light. How the Cardinal Looks.

The cardinal entered through a side door. His photographs have made his personal appearance well known throughout the United States-a tall man, somewhat bent with years, with fine features, high forehead, luminous hazel eyes and scant gray hair. His attire told of his rank—a black cassock, faced with crimson and fastened with crimson buttons, and on his head a

crimson beretta.

His manner was frank and simple. He seated himself in one of the large gilt chairs and talked with complete freedom on the subject treated in the last papal encyclical.

His Opinion of the Pope's Encyclical. "Examination of the encyclical will derfully clear grasp of the great social prob-lem that confronts the civilized world today. He keenly appreciates the powerful forces that are gathering, but points out the great danger lying in some of the remedial

methods proposed.

"Here in England." said the cardinal,
"there is no such danger. Preparation for
changes is being wrought through the safe
means of economical discussion. There is
going on an educational movement which
is apart from politics. But on the continent

ful."
"In America and Australia," continued the cardinal, "methods for bringing about social reform seem to be the same as those pursued here in England. The laboring masses gathering into vast organizations like the Knights of Labor, design rather to educate themselves in the principles of social economy than to seize the political powers and attempt to better their condition by immaturely considered and violent changes.

lent changes.
"You in the United States with your ex

ent changes.

"You in the United States with your extremes of wealth have the problem pressing heavily upon you. But knowledge is spreading and the changes that must soon come will be easy and peaceful."

"Here in London, just at present," the cardinal concluded, "things do not look as bright for the trade organizations, great as those organizations have grown. For this there are two reasons; first, on account of the recent strikes, which, being passive warfare, as all strikes in their nature must be, hurt the business of a great number of people, and in this way raised up much ill-will against them; and secondly on account of the appointment on the royal commission on labor of a majority of men hostile, some of them bitterly hostile, to the trade organizations, men who can, I fear, do much to prejudice public sentiment outside the unions. However, these things are but temporary and trivial in comparison with the great social movement, the safe issue of which I am most sanguine."

So the distinguished prelate talked. He does not go out into public as much as he did a short time ago, for advancing years are telling on him; but he sits among his books, and gazes with hope out upon the struggles of the world.

The Man who Went to Interview the Czar. A unique character in English public affairs today is William T. Stead. A north country Nonconformist, with strong relig ous tendencies, he got his first newspape

country Noncontormist, with strong reagious tendencies, he got his first newspaper
training in provincial journalism, and
finally came to London on the staff of John
Morley, when that gentleman was editor of
the Pall Mall Gazette.

Succeeding him in that position, he made
ensation after sensation, the most notable
of which, the "Modern Baoylon" business,
inally landed him in jail. He some time
after this left that paper to hoist his flag in
brand new venture of his own, the Reriew of Reviews.

With a college training, great facility
with the pen, much power of organization,
the gift of making friends as well as enemies, immense energy, and more than the
audacity which the English have attributed
to the American journalist, he is ever attempting the thing unheard of in England,
and ever succeeding.

He dashes in where others fear to tread.
He views everything pretty much from the
journalistic standpoint, but no idea is too
lig for him to entertain and no project too
tartling for him to attempt.

Who else in all England would have set
out to interview the pone or the Emperor of
Russia? Only a Stead, is the common remark, could have conceived of such a publication as the Review of Reviews, or could
have run it up to the circulation of 200,000
copies.

He is, in short, in strength and weakness.

CARDINAL MANNING

hours a day for several days, locking himself up with his stenographer and refusing to see any but the most important visitors, in this way he accomplishes an immense ount of work.

England's Schools. As the school system is now undergoing nuch general discussion, and however the overnment may decide as to the stress it

class."

To meet the demand for more general educational facilities which developed 20 years ago. Parliament passed an act making it possible for the electors of a school division to establish other schools, to be governed by a board of officers chosen by ballot. These board schools were not to be dependent upon voluntary contributions, but to draw their support mainly from moners raised by local taxation; though they were also to get government grants and were to charge fees.

A present the extent of the fire is unknown, but it is feared that all the dams on Parlin stream have been destroyed, as well as the lumber camps on the upper Enchanted ponds.

The place where the fire is burning is shound as one of the best hunting and fishing places in the State.

New England

New England

charge fees.

In most of the towns and cities board schools have been established, but in the great majority of the rural school divisions, where the squires, owning all the land, are all-powerful, the voluntary schools still predictions.

rail. The law prohibits sectarian religious teaching in any of these schools, but aside from that the control of the schools gives to the squires and clergy a great and baneful influence over the people. Some of the advanced men in the established church concede the hurtfulness of this to both the people and the church, and desire the universal extension of the board school system. But the body of the clergy cling to their power, and are encouraged to do so by many eminent orelates like Canon Farrar, and rich and influential laymen like the Duke of Westminster.

Horses Superceded by Bicycles.

Horses Superceded by Bicycles. One of the most notable things in English treets and roadways is the common use of portant feature in English life, and has al-ready largely supplanted the horse.

It is estimated that there are three-quar-ters of a million of two, three and four-wheeled machines in the country, and all the works in Coventry are running on full time turning them out. This general use is made possible by the splendid roads every-where.

where.

In London machines of all sorts and descriptions are used for all sorts of purposes —very largely for doing errands, carrying small parcels and making deliveries. Though New York is now able to show some few good streets, these London streets in their general goodness seem to the New Yorker a marvel of perfection. They are for the most part made of asphalt, laid on a cement foundation, or of wooden blocks fixed in cement and carefully coated over with asphalt.

Over these streets the heaviest teaming is

with asphalt.

Over these streets the heaviest teaming is done. One sees enormous vans that would require four horses to draw with ear-racking noise through any American city except Washington, easily and quietly drawn over the London streets by two horses. With such a roadway it is a matter of a little time and of pleasant exercise to ride from a home in a suburb to the heart of the city.

Boys in uniform are stationed along the busy thoroughfares to keep them clean, and to scatter gravel in slippery weather.

The American who has a fancy for bicycling is in England struck with the cheapness of the machines in comparison with American machines in comparison with American machines of the same grade. For instance, a thoroughly serviceable Rudge machine, one of the best makes, is sold for £10 (\$50), which in the United States, owing to tariff, would cost \$100 or more.

But nothing is more certain than that, as stated by the largest of American bicycle makers some years ago, if the tariff were taken off bicycles and the things that go into the making of bicycles, the American machines out of the English market.

Not only do we make more kinds of machines out of the English market.

Not only do we make more kinds of machines, but there is more grace, higher finish and better equipment to American machines.

Experience seems to show that the large Over these streets the heaviest teaming is

Experience seems to show that the large Experience seems to show that the large pneumatic tire is, for popular use, a failure. Its liability to injury makes it too expensive, and the cushion tire is gaining on it. But there are many English cyclers who think that the increased hill work and the greater danger of sliding in slippery places more than counterbalance the advantages which the cushion possesses over the old style solid tire.

At any rate, an immense number of solid tire machines are continuing to be made

tire machines are continuing to be made and sold. But what is most wanted here as well as everywhere else, is cheap aluminum. With that metal reduced to the price of steel, a machine could be made that would have but a third of steel's weight. would have but a third of steel's weight.
An average roadster of say 45 pounds would be reduced in weight to 15 pounds, and a 24-pound racer to eight. Riding then would surely seem like flying.

But we Americans would still be handicapped by our tariff whistie, the McKinley bill, if I remember aright, having taken the precaution to put a heavy duty on aluminum Henry George, Jr.

BASE BALL. League Standing.

New England League Standing.

Association Standing.

A Society Man's Teacups. One of London's society men, a clever artist, has a set of cups for afternoon tea, which a lot of his girl friends recently gave

which a lot of his girl friends recently gave him.

Each one placed a photograph of herself upon the inside of the cup, which, when full of tea, cannot be seen.

His studio is so pretty, his 4 o'clock so delightful, that his guests more frequently want to prolong tea-sipping indefinitely.

In despair he complained to these girls, whose active hands soon solved the problem by giving him the cups referred to.

Each guest was told his or her cup contained the face of a friend. Of course, each guest was anxious to know whose face, and slowly sipping would only reveal it by degrees.

hall put on the free education bill, it is ikely to be a factor in politics, and it will be nteresting to know what the chief features of that system are. This school system, ike so many other things in England, which tree the result of years of tinkering and arching, is a complex and clumsy organization.

patching, is a complex and clumsy organization.

It may be roughly divided into two sections, an old section of "volunteer" schools, and a new section of "volunteer" schools. The volunteer schools get their name from the fact that they are largely dependent for their support upon voluntary contributions. But they also receive government grants and charge the pupils fees.

These schools are, and always have been, in the hands of the clergy—the great majority of them today being in the hands of the clergy of the established church. If the contributions are not large, the fees are increased, so tending to keep the poorer children away, and to make the schools "high clared away, and to make the schools away, and to make the schools "high clared away, the throat of a turkey gobbler. The region within a radius of 30 miles is completely enveloped in a dense cloud of smoke. What few people there were in the immediate vicinity of the fire were compelled to flee for cinity of the fire were compelled to flee for safety, the smoke being well nigh suffocat-

The whole region for miles around is covered with timber owned by Maine

Operatives in the big cotton mills in Operatives in the big cotton mills in Lewiston were surprised by the turning on of artificial lights at noon. About 9 o'clock the atmosphere began to turn wellow, and the sun was completely hidden from view. Only once or twice during the forence did it show itself, and then it looked as red as a vat of blood. The air seemed to be filled with smoke, and general uneasiaess was felt until word came that the big fire in the Dead river region was probably the cause of such untimely darkness. It was so dark near the noon hour that it was necessary in the big cotton mills to use artificial light.

How it Looked for Bangor.

How it Looked for Bangor. Bangor, Me., June 9.—This has been the most remarkable day, as far as atmospheric conditions are concerned, since the famous yellow day" of eight years ago, and even that was far less striking in its effects on

the vision than today. It is believed that the cause may partially be assigned to smoke from the fires or its combination with a certain degree of atmospheric heat and dryness or moisture, and such being the case, a recurrence may naturally be expected tomorrow.

It is reported that in the up river towns there were gatherings of the Adventists, who were ready for the end of the world, and resigned as far as their future life was concerned, but this silliness was not practiced in Banogr.

concerned, but this silliness was not practiced in Banogr.

This spring has furnished an unusual amount of dry weather, this being favorable to forest fires, and this condition itself must be considered by the scientists in their attempts to investigate the conditions, responsible for the dark and yellow day of 1891.

MONTREAL, June 9.-In Quebec, from the St. Lawrence 120 miles back into the Laurentine mountains and the country beyond, as far east as the river Saguenay on the north shore, and at dozens of places on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, forest and

bush fires are destroying the country.

St. Lawrence gulf pilots arriving up today say that the whole of the north shore is in a blaze for 70 leagues, and the smoke hanging over the river and gulf is so dense as to resemble a very heavy fog, making navigation very difficult.

Captains of trading schooners, the only communication between Quebec and the settlements down the river, say that bundreds of houses have been burned, that men, women and children are fighting the flames with the desperation of despair, many dropping from exhaustion or being overcome by the smoke.

lames. lions and millions of feet of timber cut Millions and millions of feet of timber cut last winter and not yet sent down the streams have been burned, and the loss to the lumbermen will be enormous.

A story comes from back of Lake St. Joseph that a camp of lumbermen was surrounded by fire and two men were burned

In the county of Megantic, south of the St. Lawrence and near the international boundary line, a tremendous confiagration has laid waste a large tract of the country. There are situated near Black lake a number of asbestos mines and quite a village had sprung up there.

One after another the houses became victims to the flames. The fire burned on all day yesterday and last night, and today there are only a few buildings standing. There were 70 houses and stores destroyed completely, and 250 families made homeless.

Counsel for Isaac Sawtelle Say They Have Important Evidence. CONCORD, June 10 .- "Are there any nev

developments in the Sawtell case?" asked THE GLOBE correspondent of Hon. J. H. Worcester of Rochester, one of the counsel

Worcester of Rochester, one of the counsel who made the gallant but losing fight for Isaac Sawtell, this evening.

"None, whatever," answerd he. "I am in town looking up law preliminary to preparing a brief in connection with the bill of exceptions allowed by the court during the trial. I have no other business here.

"I helieve the prosecution are satisfied that the deed was done in Maine. Ninetenths of the public think so, and should Sawtell be hanged nearly all of those who now say the crime was perpetrated in this State will change their minds after he is exeguted. executed:

"The motion for the new trial, together with the affidavits of the new evidence, will be filed in the office of the clerk of the Supreme Court for Strafford county at Dover and will probably be considered at the September trial term."

Boston's Wealth. The total valuation of Boston is \$822,041,-800, including \$263,589,242 personal estate. Total taxable valuation, \$883,590,317. In addition to this, churches, charitable scientific and literary corporations hold

The strains of the murderer entered his shop at New Bedford and traded his coat and hat for an old one. An examination of those articles revealed large quantities of blood stains. George Fletcher, who went off in the boat with Johnson, has not been seen since, and it is believed he was killed, also, and thrown overboard. The stranger was also seen by several New Bedford saloon-keepers. Word was received at New Bedford from Taunton by telephone stating that a man giving the name of Charles Marston and answering the description of the supposed murderer was arrested shortly after 12 o'clock and locked in the police station. The man admitted having been off in a boat with an Indian and a colored man, but further than that he would not talk. He gave no account of himself.

The 39th annual convention of the International Typographical Union was held in Boston last week. The sessions were held the sun looked flown with a face as red as in Faneuil Hall. The delegates were wel-

A Secret Society Gone Under.

The Iron Age, incorporated under the New Hampshire laws, and registered in Massachusetts, has come to grief financially. The debts are not large, probably less than \$550, and the five promoters of the old scheme under the above heading have

New England Items. For nearly 30 years there has been suspended on the walls of the Maine State House rotunda an oil painting of William King, Maine's first governor, which it was supposed belonged to the State. Frazier Gilman, formerlyiof Waterville, but now a Western ranchmen. Gilman, formerlylof Waterville, but now a Western ranchman, claims that the picture belongs to him, and he asks the Governor and council to return it. He says the picture was loaned to the State by his wife in 1860, at the request of Mr. Blaine, and he presents a letter from Mr. Blaine, and he presents a letter from Mr. Blaine to show that the picture was borrowed. At the meeting of the Governor and council Tuesday, Mr. Gilman's claim to the picture was referred to the committee on public buildings for investigation.

If The seventh anniversary of the elevation of Rev. Bishop Bradley of Manchester, N. H., to the Roman Catholic episcopacy, was observed on Thursday with appropriate ceremonies at St. Joseph's cathedral in that city.

The wife of Isaac Sawtell, now in prison mder sentence of death for the murder of his brother Hiram, at Rochester, N. H., died fuesday night at the asylum for the insane n Concord, of which institution she had been an inmate for many years.

The ninth annual encampment of the New Hampshire Division, Sons of Veterans, opened Tuesday at Memorial Hall, Great Falls, Notice has been served on workmen em-ployed in the Shaller & Hall brownstone quarries at Portland, Conn., that the quar-ties will be run on half-time for an indefi-nite period. The Middlesex quarry owners will doubtless adopt the same plan. The

ries will be run on half-time for an indefinite period. The Middlesex quarry owners will doubtless adopt the same plan. The reason given is that the strikes of the building trades in New York and Brooklyn have ruined the market for Portland stone.

Mr. Edward Whelahan, who died in New Haven Wednesday, was a trooper in Company B,5th Connecticut Cavalry, during the war, but was detailed as the personal orderly of Gen. Grant. When Grant rode ont the armed cavalryman rode 15 paces behind to guard his commander. Wherever Grant remained in his tent, he stayed near. For days and days the New Haven soldier did not take off his clothes. He was a tall, powerfully built man, of splendid military bearing, a bold and skilful rider, and a soldier of recognized bravery and a faithful man. Grant selected him from the ranks out of the entire army for his body guard.

The 101st annual convention of the Episcopal diocese of Vermont was held at Trin. The 101st annual convention of the Episcopal diocese of Vermont was held at Trinity church, Rutland, Wednesday and Thursday. Rt. Rev. W. H. A. Bissell presided. The consent to the election of Rev. Philips Brooks as bishop of Massachusetts was given without division.

The 49th annual conclave of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templars, was held at Burlington, Vt., Tuesday, Grand Commander William F. Lewis delivered the annual address, and a long list of officers was elected.

Edward Smith of Pittsfield, Mass., a farmer and town representative in the Legislature, who mysteriously disappeared April 23, returned home Tuesday. He has been wandering in the South, and was out of his mind. He is unable to tell where he went, but thinks he was as far south as Florida. He had \$500 when he disappeared, and returned with \$390. He regained his reason in Virginia and came home.

Ground has been broken at Fairhaven, Mass., for the library erected by the children of Henry H. Rogers in memory of their sister. Brigham & Spofford of Boston are the architects of the building, and Norcross Brothers the builders. The library will be 80x86 feet, and is to be finished in an unusually elaborate and tasteful manner. It will probably be ready for use within a year. The library is to be situated directly across the street from the Town Hall, now in process of building, the gift of Mrs. Rogers to the town.

the town.

The Brockton, Mass., Board of Aldermen has offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest of the burglars who have caused so much terror in that city during the last few weeks.

Fishermen on Cape Cod are very much neouraged by the way the season has beened. Mackerel are reported very plenty proughout Cape Cod bay, and large schools

Freddie Rock, aged 13, of Saundersville, fass, died Tuesday from the effects of niuries received at a ballgame. While tanding near the batsman the bat slipped, nd struck Rock's head with great force, racturing the skull. Adam Cotterall, ex-treasurer of the American Printing Company, says that a new calico print works is to be established at Fall River. The capital stock, amounting to \$100,000, has been subscribed.

ing to \$100,000, has been subscribed.

The women of Great Grimsby, Eng., who propose to hold a fisheries fair in that place, July 22, have requested the city of Gloucester, Mass., as the greatest fishing port of this country, to send something of interest to the fair. The matter has been left with the executive committee of the Gloucester board of trade.

The first annual convention of the grand division of the Independent Order of Railway Conductors of America was held at St. Albans, Vt., Tuesday. This order was organized at New York, July 14, 1890, and is composed of former members of the Order of Railway Conductors who withdrew from that society when it declared in favor of strikes.

estate, \$2,993,933; grand total, \$4,279,532. Eben W. Swan, one of the oldest contracting masons in Framingham, Mass., was killed Tuesday afternoon by falling through a scuttle in a barn belonging to Micah Leland, in Saxonville, Striking on a stake in a hay rigging, he was impaled, and one of his ribs crushed through his heart. He was about 65 years old.

A bad smash-up occurred on the New York, Providence & Boston railroad below Wickford Junction, R. L. 22 miles down the Stonington line, Saturday morning, shortly after 8 o'clock. Cars were piled up and freight scattered in all directions. No one

morning. Loss, \$1500. There have been several suspicious fires there lately, and rewards are offered for the detection of the yuilty parties.

Mr. Stillman B. Allen, law partner of exfov. Long and Alfred Hemmenway, died at his residence on Commonwealth av. Boscom, Tuesday evening, of heart trouble. Mr. Allen was born in York county, Me., Sept. 8, 1830. He took a prominent place in the courts about 1868, and from that time till bis last filmess, beginning a year ago, he has

slast illness, beginning a year ago, he has een one of the most successful jury advo-ttes at the bar. No man has probably se-tred such a succession of large verdicts as

occupied by John Brown's carpentry iness and other shops, was gutted. The was about \$1500.

s about \$1500.

us Schwed, the New Haven, Conn.

r. who shot himself, died at noon
ay. He had been unconscious for 27
This morning, before he died, ravcreditors made a descent upon his
und forced an entrance. A deputy
has a keeper in charge by virtue of a
attachment issued at the instance
bb Weil & Co., wholesale jewellers.
Charles Wood of Dover, N. H., comsuicide by hanging in a closet,

onic week opened June 8 in Bur-in, Vt., with the 17th annual session e Vermont Council of Deliberation, lung Officer George O. Toyler, 33d de-commander in-chief, delivered his an-iddress,

e. commander in-chief, delivered his and address.

he Providence District Ministerial Assoion of the Methodist Episcopal church a three days' session at the Thames set church at Newport, R. I., last week hagood attendance. The Sermon was Rev. John H., Newland of Pawtucket.

he Middlesex Banking Company of dietown. Conn., has been, by order Judge Hall, restrained, from bringing ain suits against the defunct banking se of Bunnell & Scranton of New Haven. nell & Scranton owed the Middlesex & \$1200, and the latter concernattached lance in the hands of the Bank of North erica of New York. The trustees of the difference of New York. The trustees of the difference of New York. The trustees of the diartford. Conn., Thursday afternoon a good attendance. An address of tome was made by Mayor Dwight. The ident's address was delivered by Albert oyes of Newton, Mass. Mr. F. C. Coffin Boston read a paper on "Standard ges for Water Pipes." E. E. Farnan of con, Mass., read a paper on "Standard ges for Water Pipes." E. E. Farnan of con, Mass., read a paper on "An Expece with a Water Hammer," and H. G. len of Nashua, N. H., discussed "Lead Connections for Iron Pipes."

e 40th session of the New England anconference of the A. M. E. church was at Newport, R. I., last week. R. Ming of Boston was recommended as ideacon and M. M. Ponton of Campender of the R. M. Ponton

of Boston was recommended as eacon and M. M. Ponton of Cam-ort as an elder. aport as an elder. Thursday's session of the American nal Association of Dancing Teachers widence, R. I., last year's officers were cted. The following district super was chosen: H. O. Upton, Saleman

ng.
Thè Memorial Hall given by Charles E. thaffee, at Windsor Locks, Conn., was dediated Thursday. Many Grand Army posts om out of town were present. The preentation address was by Hon. John L. louston and the acceptance by Commander lenry M. Fanton. The hall is of granite nd cost about \$30,000.

had been stuck through with a stiletto. He gave a wild screech of terror and jumped

fleshy neck of the policeman and was chew-ing away vigorously, causing Farrell intense The policeman jumped about the room

and in a few seconds the whole reserve force were gathered about him. He clutched the rat about the body and pulled it away from his throat. The rodent was full of fight and caught the first two fingers of the ticeman in his teeth and hung on with he tenacity of a bulldog.

stick and hit the rat across the body, causing it to drop to the floor and scamper like a racehorse down stairs to the floor below, with the whole force after it. On the floor below, Policeman Radden was putting on his boots. The rat jumped

ts way into his anatomy.

He pranced about the big room until by a ucky strike one of the policemen hit the at on the back, breaking its spine and oreing it to fall on the floor. Even then

blubs ended its existence.

Then the wounds of the two policemen were examined. They were found to be crious, and as it was feared that the rat night have had some species of rabies, an ambulance was summoned from the East

ern District Hospital.

Well Maintained. The provision trade last week showed considerable improvement over the pre-ceding week in many lines. The receipts were, on the whole, lighter. The demand was strong and values were well maintained. This was particularly true of but-ter, the arrivals being 31,676 pkgs, as gainst 32,123 for the preceding week. It said that the stocks now coming in are f excellent quality. Values have shown slight advance, extra Northern creamery being now quoted at 21c and western tock at from 20@20½c. Dairy lots are ringing 18c, and fair to good from 15@16c. xtra imitation creamery is in steady de mand at from 16@17c, and ladle-packed at

rom 14@15c. The receipts of cheese were only moder-

35@40c. Live poultry sold well at current quotations.
The condition of the flour trade shows very little improvement. The movement of stocks was slow during the entire week. Buyers are taking stock only in small lots, as they anticipate a decline in prices. Holders are remaining firm in their demands and refuse to grant concessions, however small. It is believed that stocks in the hands of both jobbers and retailers are very light. Mill agents are confident that dealers will take hold very soon and that within a few weeks trade will be very active. The receipts at Boston for the week included 15,539 bbls and 24,107 sacks, the exports being 7075 bbls and 19,070 sacks. 070 sacks.

[Christian Union.]

A Boston paper, commenting on women's lothes, says that the women of today need enemies, qualities which made him brilling the completions and won him hosts of admirers, also made him one of the best hated men in public life. In changing from the Gazette to the Review he has widened his field, but lessened the quickness of his effect, since he can now deliver his blows but one gas and the Review of Reviews constituting the things of the control of the contr

ALL THE PARTIES

Represented in Globe's Political Symposium.

Criticisms and Work of the People's Party-Blaine Still Ahead.

"His Friends the Farmers"-Mills for

He was in a somewhat talkative mood this afternoon when seen by THE GLOBE correspondent regarding his recent Boston utterances concerning President Harrison. Senator Wolcott said:

"I can say that every Republican desires the success of his party and dislikes to criticise the administration. Toward Harrison, personally, I find but one sentiment all over the country; that we have had him for four years, and we have had him just four years

years, and we have had him just four years too much.

"Everybody instinctively turns to Blaine. His blazing triumphs of diplomacy have brought him thousands of friends among leading Republicans who six years ago were opposed to him.

"You will find that the loudest booms for Mr. Harrison come from newspapers, the proprietors of which have been appointed to some cheap office. It is easy to understand the opposition to Mr. Harrison in the West, but I confess I was somewhat surprised to find it equally strong in the East.

"With a revival of business and bright prosperity before us, there is every reason for Republican success in the next presidential election. We will not get it with Mr. Harrison, but without him it will be infinitely easy."

"HIS FRIENDS, THE FARMERS." Gov. Burleigh Fixing His Fences for the Congressional Fight.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 12.—Gov. Burleigh has launched another of his epistles on the

This time he addresses the farmers of the third congressional district and asks them to rally to his standard. Just what claims Mr. Burleigh has on the armers of Maine the voters of the district are trying to find out.

Soon after the fall election last year Gov.

Soon after the fall election last year Gov. Burleigh publicly announced himself as a candidate for Congress in this district in place of Hon. Seth L. Milliken, and wrote some 2000 letters to the leading politicians all over the district asking for their support. Hon. Joseph H. Manley, postmaster of Augusta, and Mr. Blaine's personal and confidential friend, was also a candidate. Mr. Burleigh did not wish Mr. Manley to know of the number of letters he was sending out, so they were mailed at different places all over the State.

Last Saturday Mr. Burleigh mailed some 3000 letters to the farmers.

It is said that the letters received are not at all favorable to Mr. Burleigh's candidacy. Mr. Manley has not yet publicly announced his candidacy, but he will when the time comes. Men who claim to know say that Mr. Blaine will do all he can to have Mr. Manley nominated, and that his second choice will be Congressman Milliken, who now represents the district.

It is thought that Mr. Burleigh has lost his prestige by working so hard and openly for the office while he is at the head of the State government. State government.

MADE, NOT BORN.

Representative Wilson Passes Judgment Upon the Third Party.

Washington, June 12.—"Great parties are born, not made," said Representative Wilson of West Virginia, in speaking about the Cincinnati convention, "but the Third party at Cincinnati was made, not born." trip as far West as the Pacific coast, where he has been preaching the doctrine of pure Democracy. The third party movement, in nis opinion, will do the Republicans more

harm than it will the Democrats. MILLS IS CONFIDENT.

Believes that He Will Get the Speakership Prize in the Next House. WASHINGTON, June 8 .- Representative Roger Q. Mills of Texas is spending a few

days in Washington. He has been at his home in Texas fishing and hunting, and he looks sunburnt and rugged. He declines to talk politics or discuss the speakership, but he is serene, and believes he will be the speaker of the next

third party movement in the South, as he thinks that it will not seriously affect the Democratic party, whatever it may do to the Republican. normally small amount of moisture left in the fields. No wholesale damage or permanent injury to general crops, however, is THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Meeting of the Executive Won't Amount to a "Hill of Beans." ST. Louis, Mo., June 13 .- The executive committee of the People's party is meeting here with closed doors. The members of the committee present are Hon. H. F. Taubeneck of Illinois, Messrs. George F. Washburn of Massachusetts, William Weaver of Iowa, A. O. Wilkins of Kansas and M. C. Rankin of Indiana.

The meeting will pass upon many matters of importance in connection with the prepa-

of importance in connection with the prepations for the campaign of 1892. A line of action will be made to fix a date for the national convention. Hon. H. E. Taubeneck, the chairman of the executive committee, said that both national and State tickets will be nomipated in many States, and he thinks it probable that local nominations will be made for similar offices.

Gen. J. B. Weaver of Iowa, Messrs. George F. Gaither of Alabama, G. F. Smith of Kentucky, M. F. Wilkins of Kansas and W. I. Kline of Illinois and others reported that the prospect for success in their States is most favorable. In Kentucky and Ohio a special fight will be made, and the active work of preparing for the campaign is left in the hands of Hon. H. E. Taubeneck and Mr. Robert Shilling, the national secretary.

"Won't Amount to a Hill of Beans." Washington, June 13 .-- Representative Hayes of Iowa was in Washington for a short while today. He says the third party movement is not going to amount to a hill

movement is not going to amount to a fill of beans in his State.

"They could have done something," he said, "if they had shown more judgment; but they met there in Cincinnati and tried to make a party that could stand on every sort of crank theory that was proposed. I do not believe they can organize now so as to have any influence on the elections in lowa either this fall or in '92.

"The Demograts are going to elect Boyce." "The Democrats are going to elect Boyce governor, and we are going to carry the State in '92.
"The sentiment throughout the State is favorable to Cleveland."

The Wisconsin State Farmers' Alliance met in convention at La Crosse, on June 8, the prime object of the gathering being a discussion of the project to organize all farmers' societies under one head. The convention was presided over by Col. C. M. Butt, president of the State Alliance. One hundred and fifty delegates were present.

An Out-and-Out Blaine Man. AKRON, O., June 13 .- Col. A. L. Conger of the Republican national committee, who returned home today from a trip through ing the anti-Harrison secret session of prominent Republicans, alleged to have

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Utah Not Prepared for Statehood. SALT LAKE, Utah, June 13.—The Republican territorial committee met in this city

Utah at this time would be an irrevocably fatal mistake, as it would place absolute rule of the territory in the hands of the first presidency of the Mor-

That it would speedily result in giving statehood this territory, and that statehood would be under DENVER, Col., June 12.—United States
Senator Edward O. Wolcott has returned from his Eastern trip.

> Iowa Prohibitionists. DES Moines, Ia., June 10.-The Prohibition State convention this afternoon adopt-

ed a platform and nominated a full State

ticket. The platform favors straight out prohibition, free and unlimited coinage of silver, the Australian ballot reform, a State constabulary to enforce prohibition, and the stabulary to enforce prohibition, and the immediate abolition of the whole United States internal revenue system, since in its operation it recognizes the liquor traffic.

The candidates nominated are: Governor. Isaac T. Gibson, Salem; lieutenant-governor, J. G. Little, Perry; superintendent of public instruction, Mrs. M. H. Dunham, Burlington; railroad commissioner, C. T. Hart, Coyne; supreme judge, D. B. Turney, Bennett.

MINERS IN HARD LUCK. Indications Point to the Final Success of

Iowa Operators. CHICAGO, June 15.—A special from Ottumwa, Ia.. says: There is every indication that the strike of Iowa miners for eightour day will soon be at an end.

The miners' expectation in way of aid have not been realized. Last week the dis-cribution was so small that it augmented he growing discontent. Heavy shipments of coal are coming in from other States, and this fact adds to the chagrin of the miners, they having been

ed to believe that coal could not be shipped m other States without a general strike from other States without a general strike being inaugurated.
Two hundred colored men are at work between Mystic and Ottumwa on the Milwaukee road, and leading operators at Centreville all declare they will import enough colored miners to run their works.
Already a fair output is coming from Mystic, Diamond, Centreville, Appanoose and other mines. Within a week one-half of the lowa mines will be in operation.

\$50,000 GEM'S ODD STORY. Yellow Diamond Gleams on a Mixed Family.

NEW YORK, June 15 .- Behind the revelaions in the orange diamond case, as brought to the attention of the public by the arrest of Jeweller Charles Seale and his arraignent in the Tombs Police Court on Satur day, charged by Lithographer Joseph W. carroll with having stolen the stone, which s valued at \$50,000, lies a story sufficiently xtraordinary to excite one's incredulity. The mysterious Mrs. Madeline Bruce, who was the larger part of the big orange diamond, turns out to have been the wife of Jeweler Seale. No divorce is known of, Jeweler Seale. No divorce is known of, but Seale himself sent her abroad for her health with his partner Bruce, and welcomed both back as man and wife.

The pair brought back the \$50,000 diamond, which is said to have been Queen Victoria's once, and sold a quarter's interest in it conditionally to Carroll.

What claim Seale makes to the diamond is not known, unless he considers himself related to it by marriage.

Seale is said to be affianced to a daughter of Dr. James H. Salisbury. The Salisburys are now abroad.

RAIN MUCH NEEDED. Another Week of Dry Weather Will Prove Disastrous to Crops. The weather of the past week has been very fine for all farm work, but too dry for plant growth. A week ago the soil was in normal condition only in favorable lo-

ay the dust, almost continuous sunshine, and the last three days with unusual high temperature, have developed a genuine drought. Rainfall is now really much needed for the entire district; no sections are excepted.

The ground is too dry for ploughing or cultivating, and stirring or hoeing only serves to hasten the evaporation of the ab-

manent injury to general cross, however, is reported. Nevertheless it is a source of anxiety for the early future.

Another week or fortnight without precipitation will preclude the possibility of anything like average crops in New England for the present season. Already several sections announce the hay crop short and other crops as small.

The frosts of two weeks ago, especially in porthern sections, are now found to have

eral sections announce the hay crop short and other crops as small.

The frosts of two weeks ago, especially in northern sections, are now found to have been more destructive than then realized. The warm dry days immediately following brought out the injurious effects of the cold, which with moist cloudy weather would have scarcely been noticeable. Of all crops and vegetation in general, grass is suffering most. This is particularly true of the hills and old fields. The grass is now looking thin, short and sickly. Pastures are getting poor and the grazing deficient in nutrition. Springs and creeks are running low and stock water is not good. New fields are in better condition, and with early copious rains could be fully redeemed.

Early haying has begun in some parts of Massachusetts and Connecticut. The weather of the past week has been too dry for transplanting tobacco. This crop, though, is mostly out and doing fairly well. Strawberries have suffered for want of rain and are considered almost a failure in southern sections of Connecticut. The outlook for the native crop of this fruit accounts for the high price it maintains in the markets. There is little apprehension for the potato crop yet. It is in fair condition and in no immediate danger. Garden truck is yet plentful, and with early rains will continue abundant and good. Corn is reported as making fine growth, in most parts, but is now wanting rain. From most all sections come encouraging reports of fruits; both wild and field varieties promise bountiful yields of good quality.

A few extracts from the official observers of the national weather service and New England Meteorological Society are as follows:

England Meteorological Society are as follows:
Maine—Mayfield; Rain is needed for grass, which is thin and backward, early corn injured by frost. Winslow: Good prospect for apple crop of most all kinds.
New Hampshire—Newport: Planted crops doing pretty well, though still backward; grass will hardly come to an average as it now looks. Newton: Tomatoes, beans, etc., injured by frost of 5th inst. Stafford: Corn growing finely, but potatoes not up to average. Littleton: No rain during the week; grass thin, except on newly seeded lands; corn has come up well.
Vermont—Brookfield: The outlook now is that hay crop will be small; too early to make estimate on fruit. Berkshire: Corn is backward on account of so much cold weather.

weather.

Massachusetts—Leominster: Outlook unfavorable for large hay crop; foliage on fruit trees looks remarkably well. Marshfield: Grass backward; cultivating going on rapidly; dyke marsh not up to last year. Walpole: Most field crops doing well, especially corn; fruit looks well. Worcester: All crops at a standstill; hay will be light and most crops small. most crops small. Rhode Island—Bristol: Pasturage very

thin; potatoes yet promising, but without rain soon will be a failure: hay no better than 60 per cent. Kingston: Potatoes especially are showing the effects of dry weather. prominent Republicans, alleged to have been held in the law office of A. C. Harris at Indianapolis, Thursday.

That there was such a conference Col. Conger admitted, and he also admitted that he had expressed himself very strongly in favor of Mr. Blaine, but he strenuously denied having made any such statements as have been attributed tohim in press despatches, and characterized the assertion crediting him with saying that he would spend \$100,000 to defeat Harrison as absolutely false.

"There is no disguising the existence of a very strong anti-flarrison sentiment in Indiana. Many of the best and ablest men in the Republican party are opposed to the President's renomination.

"As for myself, I am an out-and-out Blaine man, always have been, and will be in '92."

than 60 per cent. Kingston: Potatoes showing the effects of dry weather.

Connecticut—Middletown: A good many fields of grass are turning rusty and drying up; corn is looking well, but needs rain. Stevenson: Pastures along the Housatonic valley are dried brown. Sters: Grass promises about half of last season's crops; wheat and rye are maturing rapidly. West Simsbury: Potatoes have failed to come up well and not as promising as the average. Rockville: Rain is much needed, though corn and potatoes do not show the want of it yet, as the land does; strawberries are being marketed by home growers and there is promise of an immense crop if rain should come soon.

With rains and average warmth during the present week the next reports will be on.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

Nothing Rose Colored in Week's Report.

Legitimate Business Well Maintained and Generally Healthy.

Failures Throughout the United States and Canada.

New York, June 12.—R. G. Dun & Company's weekly review of trade says: under which they have all their lives served than to the government of the United States.

But one member out of a total of 15 dissented.

Towa Prohibitionists.

Towa Prohibitionists. may well be disheartened. Prices are lower, with prospects of further decline. The exposures and losses of those who have

> others into Wall st. are not rose colored. But the legitimate business of the country, though not as large as it was a year ago when crops had not failed, and trade was far greater than ever before at this season. is nevertheless large, well maintained and generally healthy. Very rarely has such a strain been put upon productive industry and legitimate business as by the enormous exports of gold in May. It is a most significant fact that after this severe test the state of trade is better for the season. and more hopeful than it was in April when the great movement of gold had not begun. Reports from other cities show that trade, while moderate in volume, as is to be expected at this season, is fairly large, undisurbed, and exceedingly confident as to the

At Boston, boots and shoes are recovering from the depression caused by failures; dry goods are more active; wool sales are larger, and transactions give the idea that leather has touched bottom.

At Philadelphia, manufactured iron is strengthened by orders from Chicago; hides are quiet with cheering prospects, though the shoe trade is but fairly satisfactory; the paper trade is fair and hopeful; tobacco and drugs are unchanged; paints dull, and the liquor trade good. New wool is selling at a decline, in some grades two cents, and whils the worsted trade is contracting and carpet have small margins, business in shawls and knit good is larger than usual.

At Hartford trade in dry goods is dull, but in hardware and groceries very fair.

In New Haven

Business is Satisfactory,

Business is Satisfactory, and, though a little smaller than last year,

healthy and confident. Pittsburg reports no change in iron, except that bessemer steel is stronger. At Cleveland dry goods, groceries and ardware are moving fairly, and manufac-

phenomenal.

At Kansas City trade is fairly satisfactory, as at Denver.

At Louisville crop prospects stimulate confidence.

Memphis notes that recent rains have much improved the prospects and at other Southern points trade is seasonably dull.

These and other accounts show that the capable business men in all parts of the country look upon the moderate shrinkage in present trade as a natural result of last year's short crops, and count with

Failures Throughout the Country during the last seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co. and E. Russell & Co. of the Mercantile agency number, for the United

Pauline Hall Sneezed When She Spoke Her Name. Pauline Schmittgall was the Toatonic ame of Pauline Hall, who hails from Cin-

Col. Bob Miles at the Grand Opera House in Cincinnati. From "extra girl" she rose by degrees and was finally cast for the part of Mazeppa.

After her local career Miss Hall was a member of the Alice Oates opera company, and then joined Haverly's opera company, then playing "Patience," and the following season under the same management appeared in "The Merry War."

She next appeared as Venus in the burlesque of "Orpheus and Eurydice," which opened the present Bijou Opera House, and then played a part in "The Adamless Eden," at the Comedy Thesere (the old San Francisco Minstrel Hall), where Mr. Aronson saw her and closed the contract for her appearance at the Casino.

Josh Billings' Philosophy. [New York Weekly.]

Thare is no one who kan disregard with impunity the proprietys of life; but there are menny people who, if they ain't propper, ain't nothing.

an't nothing.

Thare iz lots ov folks in this world whom yu kan blo up like a bladder, and then kik them az high az yu pleze.

I have alwus notissed one thing, that when a cunning man burns his fingers every body hollers for joy.

Grate men should only allow their most trusty friends tew see them in their hours ov relaxashun.

I sumtimes distinguish between tallent and genius in this way: A man ov tallent kan make a whissell out of a pig's tale, but it takes a man of genius tew make the tale.

I kan't tell whether a goose stands on one

I kan't tell whether a goose stands on on leg so mutch to rest the leg az to rest th gooze. I wish sum scientifick man would tell me all about this.

the autokratov the world.

There's newmerous individuals in the land who look upon what they hain't got az the only things worth having.

Thare are those who kan't laf with impunity; if they ain't stif and sollum they ain't nothing.

A fu branes in a man's hed are az noizy az shotin a blown up bladder.

One man ov genius to 97 thousand four hundred and 42 men ov tallent, iz just about the rite perporshun for aktual bizzness.

Meteorological Anglomania. [Rehoboth Sunday Herald.]

Primus-I wonder if our climate really is about to change permanently, as they say? Secundus—Shouldn't wender. Rudyard

copies.

He is, in short, in strength and weakness, what is popularly termed a genius. His Intimate knowledge of men and affairs, and his quick penetration of motives, made him for years on the Pall Mall Gazette one of the shrewdest of political observers, while his caustic pen and unceasing activity made him one of the most terrible of political enemies.

BOSTON, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1891.

lumbermen, and unless rain sets in at once the loss is almost sure to be represented by

bush fires are destroying the country.

overcome by the smoke.

On the upper St. Maurice river the fires have begun to gather headway, and the river is full of men and their families, who lare not take the roads in their flight from be dames.

In the county of Megantic, south of the

less.
Immense forest fires were raging on
Wednesday through northern New Brunswick. The Mirimichi valley is a sea of flames.
In dozens of places small mills, houses d barns have been burned, and high nds are carrying the flames in all direc-

Kent Junction has been almost entirely swept away. Eight buildings were destroyed, and the three remaining buildings had a narrow escape.

The fires are spreading into a thick forest and already much valuable timber has been destroyed. HOPE FOR A NEW TRIAL.

scientific and literary corporations hold property exempt by law from assessment, as follows: Real estate, \$28,552,100; personal estate, \$15,000,200; total \$43,561,500; \$14,623,700 is the estimated value of houses of religious worship and land. The valuation of the real estate occupied by charitable, literary and scientific institutions for the purposes for which they were incorporated is \$13,928,400, and \$15,009,200 is the value of the personal property of this class of benevolent and educational corporations, %In its corporate capacity Boston holds \$23,054,063 of actual assets. In addition it has nominal assets of \$48,588,500. Schoolhouses, \$9,775,106; public library, \$1,290,600; other public buildings, \$10,725,400; public bathhouses, \$20,000; public grounds, \$322,000; cemeteries, \$3,029,500; islands (not included in "other public buildings"), \$29,800; water works, \$22,240,602; fire apparatus, \$350,000; fire alarm, \$100,000; miscellaneous, \$200,000.

am Prescott of San Jose, Cal., dropped une 7 at the residence of Albert on Pleasant st., Farmington, Me.

Is Murphy, aged 6 years, of Brockton, was run over and instantly killed at uwrence st. crossing in that city Thursfafternoon, by the "Flying Dude" on the Old Colony railroad. The little had been warned against crossing ack, but he would not beed the warn-

from his cot with a bound.

A huge rat had fastened his teeth in the

t him like a tiger after its prey and fas-ened its teeth in the fleshy part of his leg. Radden was taken by surprise and roared like a cyclone when he felt the rat eating

he rodent made a game attempt to fight s enemies, but an avalanche of boots and

PROVISION TRADE. Receipts Lighter, Demand Strong, Values

te and quotations can be said to be fairly Stocks at present are large, and a pressure to sell has been noted. The arrivals for the eek amounted to 29 bbls and 17,211 cases. Poultry was in good demand and prices were advanced. Choice Northern and East-rrn spring chickens were held firm at from 5.240c. Live poultry sold well at current

With Blaine as our standard bearer, we would have a man capable of guaranteeing to farmers, business men and laboring men of all classes just such an administration as this country needs."

this afternoon and adopted the following resolutions:
That a division by loyal men on party lines in

emptied their own funds and the funds of

ured iron is in fair demand, but coal and tured iron is in fair demand, but coal and ore are inactive.
At Cincinnati trade in groceries is smaller, but profits better than last year.
At Detroit wool is moving at a decline of four to five cents to meet the needs of manufacturers, with other trade unchanged.
Chicago reports an increase of 200 per cent. in movement of wool and some increase in flour, wheat, cheese and butter, but decrease in hides, in lard a third and in cured meats one-half, with the dry goods and shoe trades larger than a year ago; plenty of money for legitimate business and nothing for speculation.
At Milwaukee good crop reports stimulate manufacturers and jobbers.
At St. Paul rains have made the crop prospects excellent.

Great Confidence Upon Large Business with the full yield promised this year. The iron industry, for months exceeding others in decrease of production, reports a weekly output of 146,782 tons, against 115,590 last month, with decreasing stocks calities, and too dry in the highlands. Seven more days without sufficient rain to unsold, which is evidence that heavy demand hereafter is expected. In bar, plate mand hereafter is expected. In bar, plate and structural iron the demand is already larger. Wool sales are also larger here, at Boston and Philadelphia, with the moderate concessions by holders, and the manufacturers show greater confidence by their buying. In all parts of the country the money markets show surprising strength, and while closeness is reported at Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Nashville and Savannah, reports from nearly all cities indicate that nobody is suffering except speculators. In brief, the situation is not good for gamblers, but for producers and legitimate traders decidedly hopeful.

The business

Faitures Throughout the Country

week and 224 the week previous to the last. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 212, representing 195 failures in the United States and 17 in the Dominion of Canada.

atrical firmament as an "extra girl" with

Thare iz a mitey site ov difference whether Mr. John Smith will appear at the Star Theatre az Othello, or whether Othello will appear az Mr. John Smith.

I had rather be a child again than to be the autokrat ov the world.

Kipling said he didn't like it, you know.





troduce my chattering teeth to a breakfast which would have swamped any less bur-

glar-proof stomach.

As the day burst into bloom the section people pointed out the faint patch of white upon the far-off western sky from which First View takes its name—the noble head of Pike's Peak, which half a century ago was one of the saddest and most romantic goals toward which man ever struggled. It is nearly 150 miles from First View.

Then, filling the long magazine of my Winchester, and stowing a quart bottle of water in one of the capacious pockets of my coat, I struck out at a rapid gait northwest wardly, desiring to hunt well out into the plains, and still get back to Kit Carson, 15 miles ahead, before night.

It is not easy walking upon the plains at this season of the year. The short, brown buffalo grass soon polishes one's soles till they shine like glass, and directly the feet slip, so that it is rather hard to tell whether the step carries one farther forward

whether the step carries one farther forward or the slide farther back.

Ten slippery miles must have been traversed in this dubious and aggravated locomotion before my eyes rested on the object of their search. Three or four miles off, in a low divide, were four tiny gray dots. They had no apparent shape, nor did they seem to move; but the hunter's eye—even when it has been abused by years in chasing the alphabet across a white page—is not easily fooled. They were antelope—and the next thing was to get them.

The theories of antelope hunting were sufficiently familiar to me by reading, but when put into practice they did not fully bear out the books. A big red bandanna, tied to the end of my bamboo staff, was soon flapping in the wind, and I lay fully an hour behind a handy rosette of the Spanish dagger, innocently expecting my game to come straight up to me—as they should have done according to all precedent in the stories.

Their attention soon grasped my signal, and they did sidle toward me by degrees, demurely nibbling the dry grass as they ad-

thing was to get them.

The theories of antelope hunting were sufficiently familiar to me by reading, but

and they did sidle toward me by degrees, demurely nibbling the dry grass as they advanced. But they had probably seen auction flags before, and after perhaps a mile of their herbivorous advance they stopped, and even began grazing away from me. It was plain that any further advances toward an acquaintance must come from me.

dreaminess which has tempted me to drop the stick and reach out my arms to that beautiful death. Unluckily for them, the field mouse and the rabbit have not a

that unsafe head.

Just as I was stooping thus above him he writhed loose, and quicker than thought made a lunge at my face. That hideous open mouth, which in that instant seemed larger than my hand, came within three or four inches of my nose; but luckily he struck short—for my wild jump backward was not a tithe swift enough to have es-



"THE BUCK GAVE A QUICK JUMP."

Leaving the banner snapping in the wind I crawled backward on my stomach some hundred yards to the foot of my low ridge, and then, behind its shelter, started on a dog trot upthe ravine. For half a mile or so this shelter lasted, and thence I had to crawl flat on my face from sagebrush to cactus and from cactus to sagebrush for fully a mile, dragging the rific along the ground, and frequently stabbed by inhospitable cactus needles.

At last, only 300 yards away, I pushed the Winchester over a little tuft of blue stem; but before my ege could run along the sight the buck gave a quick stamp, and off went the four like the wind. It was a very sore hunter that clambered stiffy to his feet and shook an impotent fist at those vanishing

shook an impotent fist at those vanishing specks, already half a mile away, and limped back to where the flag and coat

Limped back to where the flag and coat and the flag and coat where the strained value of the neck are the little bass which hold the transparence of deth, and a very tiny duct leads from each coat where the transparence of deth, and a very tiny duct leads from each coat where the transparence of deth, and a very tiny duct leads from each coat where the transparence of deth, and a very tiny duct leads from each coat where the coat where t

caped. But I must have made a considerable dent in the atmosphere. At last I got him pinned down again and finished him. Did you ever examine the wonderful adaptation of a rattler's head for its purposes of death? The teeth are like those of ordinary snakes, so tiny as to be hardly visible, and are only to assist in swallowing, for no snake chews. At the very outer rim of the upper law and a little back from the front are the fangs—two tiny points, fine as a cambric needle, and about a quarter of an inch in visible length. They are imbedded in a strong, white, elastic muscle, and when the mouth is closed they lie flat along its roof, pointing backward. Opening the mouth throws them forward, rigid and ready for action. They still "rake" backward, and therefore strike far more effectively.

ely. At the very back of the head, on each side

now and then, companions of the vociferous coyotes, I came, on the 23d of October, to bandsome, wide-awake Denver, the Queen

bandsome, wide-awake Denver, the Catchy of the plains.

Here I met my family, who had come by the swifter but less interesting Pullman, and we had four happy days together before they started for San Francisco by the Central Pacific, and I donned my knapsack again and turned my tough feet southward.

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THE FIRE WORSHIPPER'S SECRET. Countless Riches for Him That Can Find the Lost Entrance.

BY ANDRE LOURIE AND A. C. TOWNSEND.

or jackal.

Not far from the spot which is consecrated by the famous tomb of Esther and Mordecai, a striking figure stood gazing earnestly, and indeed revealed to entrust to me, according to the ancient custom, the secret of which he alone was guardian.

"I hastened home with all speed, but was too late. My father had passed away, carrying with him the secret which he alone had known. earnestly, and indeed reverently, at the

set, piercing eyes shone with a brightness which denoted exceptional vitality of

He was clothed in a long, flowing garment of snowy white material, matching in color the long, thick beard which fell far below his waist. His head was covered with a turban of the same spotless whiteness of

The general aspect of the old man was majestic, if only from its simplicity. Save where the Eastern sun had tanned his face,

of all the strange sights the glotto that tained, however, none would have been more puzzling to one not versed in the more puzzling to one not versed in the alone.

"And now, my child, it is time for you to "And now, my child, it is time f that of two lamps which hung from the reof of the cavern's farthest end. Their flames burnt with a bright green flame, and the lamps themselves swung to and fro, impelled by some strange and hidden agency.

pelled by some strange and hidden agency. Stretched on the ground lay a magnificent panther, its skin of perfect whiteness save for its zebra-like stripes of jet black color. At the old man's entrance, the beast rose to its feet, ran to its master and fawned upon him in the same fashion as a faithful dog might have done.

The only other occupant of the cavern was a young girl of wonderful beauty. Her figure was thin and supple, her every movement one of grace and naturalness. She was clothed in a long and soft whitel tunic. Around her arms, at the waist and above the elbow, were bracelets of most exquisitely chased copper. Her silken har, of bright golden color, fell almost to her feet in plaits, braided with silver sequins.

Contrary to the custom of Persian women she wore no veil to hide the perfect features and marvellous blue eyes of her lovely face.

She had evidently been at work upon

face.
She had evidently been at work upon some parchment manuscript, which she now laid down to greet the old man, her grandfather.
"Leila," he said, in a grave tone, seating himself upon a pile of cushions, "lay down your writing for a time. I have something to say to you."



had obtained access, there existed—there still exists—a palace larger and more richly endowed than was ever the famous temple of Mithra. Its crypts were overflowing with treasures deposited through many ages by the faithful. Knowing the weakness and cupidity of human nature, the wise and chosen few had hit upon this plan of frustrating such cupidity; sufficient treasure was stored above to blind the ignorant, and below, in the subterranean palace, were stored to the subterranean palace, were stored the real and countless riches of our order.

"The secret, transmitted from generation to generation, was kept inviolable throughout centuries. Only to each successive mober (high priest) of Mithra was it entrusted.

trusted. "Who could have thought that after so "Who could have thought that after so many centuries of its possession the secret would one day be lost to us? So it was, however. At the commencement of the reign of Feth-Ali-Shah, many, many years ago, I was journeying in the distant land of Chaldea. A message reached me, calling me to the deathbed of my father. Before leaving this world he wished to entrust to me according to the ancient custom, the

earnestly, and indeed reverently, at the bright moon, which was now high in the heavens.

It was that of a man, evidently of exceeding great age, though his tall figure was as erect as that of any youth, and from and insurmountable difficulty is to find the contract.

and insurmountable difficulty is to find the entrance.

"That, indeed, was the supreme revelation our fathers reserved for the moment of their death, and now, after so many long years of study and vain search, the means of obtaining it seem to be within my grasp.

"Yes, my daughter, it is even so, The instrument I will employ is none other than the work and energy of a stranger. I have told you that within the past few weeks a young Frenchman has pitched his camp on the excavation and discovery of ancient Ekbatana."

"But, father," interrupted Leila, in astonishment "will not he, this Feranghi,

tonishment "will not he, this Feranchi, then know, the inviolable and sacred se-

majestic, if only from its simplicity. Save where the Eastern sun had tanned his face, his skin was wonderfully pale and *clear, and his perfectly formed hands, almost transparent in their delicacy, could barely be distinguished from the white folds of his flowing gown.

It was the fire worshipper, Goucha Nichin, last of a family of priests of Zoroaster.

Presently, after a profound obeisance to the moon, he turned, and thrusting aside the green shrubbery which concealed the opening to a cave, entered the grotto which was his dwelling-place.

It was of very largedimensions, especially at the farther end, where the hillock in whose side it lay had been hollowed out so as to form an extensive dome. In the centre of the grotto a fire was burning in a massive copper chafing dish, giving the atmosphere a pleasant warmth.

The ground was covered with thick Persian rugs, on which were scattered here and there piles of richly hued cushions. Vases of tin or copper, whose skilful workmanship rendered them more valuable than gold or silver, lamps of antique form and carved furniture of strange and artistic design, gave to the place an air of luxury strangely in contrast with the scientific contents of one corner of the chamber.

Of all the strange sights the grotto contained, however, none would have been more puzzling to one not versed in the tents of the fire-worshipper's religion than that the father is and the road and pierce the way ——1, alone, shall enter the sanctuary. Welcome is he to the discovery of the ruins of these arm—I, myself, the head. He shall be the arm—I, myself, the head and pierce the way ——1, alone, shall enter the sanctuary. Welcome is he to the discovery of the ruins of these arm—I, myself, the head. He shall be the arm—I, myself, the head and pierce the way ——1, alone, shall enter the sanctuary. Welcome is he to the discovery of the ruins of thesall be the arm—I, myself, the head. He shall be the arm—I, myself, the head and reaming, girl? My intention is that he shall be the arm—I, myself, the he

retire. Ponder well over what I have said. Ere long I hope to gain possession of the knowledge I have lived and striven for, so

CHAPTER 1L

A VISIT TO THE FIRE-WORSHIPPER. The following morning before the sun had yet risen high above the horizon, Maurice dic and his sister Catherine, mounted upon two strong and wiry little Persian horses, arrived at the tomb of Esther and Mordecai. Accompanying them was the young scientist's body servant and general factorum, a Greek, Aristomene Gargaridi by

ame.

Maurice was a handsome young fellow of bout 25, tall, with an athletic frame and rell-knit limbs, in appearance more like a oldier than a scientist.

Catherine, his sister, a beautiful girl of 18, row long association with her bottom, box Catherine, his sister, a beautiful girl of 18, from long association with her brother has become as great an enthusiast as Maurice, even. As her brother's treasurer and secretary, and as doctor, nurse and general directress of the more domestic affairs of the camp, she was of inestimable value.

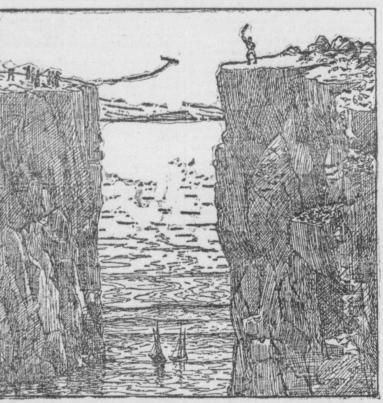
Of their servant, Aristomene Gargaridi, there is little to say, save that the eccentricity of his character was only equalled by his fidelity to his employer and his wonderful power of adapting himself to any situation or surroundings whatever.



where all has med of a variety set us a low of the support of the down the coast.

Jack came hopping and flying down the rocks appealing piteously, with loud cawing, to be taken on board.

Jack came hopping and flying down the rocks appealing piteously, with loud cawing home. Then with despair in his heart he sat upon the sod near the verge of the cliff and watched for the departure of the skiff.



George raised his hand ann shouted, "No. Jack; can't come. Home Jack," and then the skiff was pushed off, while the poor. In the skiff was pushed off, while the poor. lonesome bird stood on a rock close by the

water's edge.

The object of the visit to Cormorant cormorant, which are rather difficult to obwhere they were going, but they had de-cided upon nothing less than the ascent of the island, the sides of which rose almost perpendicularly out of the sea to a height of sides, and on one of these sides was a series of rocky shelves resembling a stairway, but some of them were so narrow that it was impossible to get a steady foothold upon

them.
When the coast fishermen passed the island they shuddered because so many tragic events were connected with its name. its shelvy sides and got up among the maltitude of birds, but not a man of them had

ever been able to make the descent.

But George had quietly provided himself with two short hand-gaffs, with stout wooden handles, having on one end a runeach wrist, and on the other end a strong ting a hold in cracks and figures in the face



UP THE CLIFF.

draw one's self up by means of the fingers, George knew that the most daring and expect climbers had used gaffs with

success. When they reached the base of the island, which stood close to the mainland, they pulled their skiff upon a small platform of rock, got out their guns and began shooting the birds that circled around the island and nestled on the terraces. Then George told

lightning and deafening thunder and deluged by the pitiless rain. Not once through that long and terrible night did he close his eyes in sleep, and when the gray dawn appeared in the east a great throb of hope went through his heart.

The clouds had rolled away and the sun burned up on the edge of the sea like a large scarlet furnace. And with the rising of the sun came the voices of his parents and friends from the mainland asking him how he had fared during the night and telling him to keep up his spirits.

Then some of them tried to throw across food made up in tins and little parcels, but they all fell short and dropped into the gulf below.

elow. He was now tortured with hunger, and on

He was now tortured with hunger, and on the advice of his mother, who stood in the front of the assemblage on the mainland, he built a fire out of the decayed grasses and weeds, the dry bones of birds and nest materials, and roasted a half-dozen eggs, selecting the fresh ones when cooked and eating them.

So far no one could devise any means of reaching him. It was impossible to stretch a ladder across, and access from below was equally impossible. His father and several of the fishermen tried for hours to fly a rope across the chasm, but fell short fully 40 feet from the brink of the island. The group stood there in mute sorrow, the mother constantly shouting across words of encouragement.

ment.
Hour after hour passed till the sun had passed the meridian, then the party on the mainland heard a wild cawing close beside them, and turning saw that Jack, poor George's raven, had joined them. Evidently the bird had followed the party at a safe distance, remaining all these hours in the background, but had at last ventured to show himself.

background, but had at last ventured to show himself.

No sconer did George see him than an idea flashed through his mind, and raising his voice he cried:

"Catch Jack and fasten the smallest rope you have to his leg and I will get him to bring it across."

Fortunately one of the party had brought along a reel of cod line, so the bird was captured and the line fastened to his leg, after which it was placed in a loose coil by the brink of the mainland cliff.

"Come, Jack, come," shouted George, and immediately upon the bird being released he plunged out into the air across the gulf with exultant chattering, dragging the line, and made straight for George, perching at his feet and looking at him with wide, curious eyes.

The party on the mainland understood

and made straight for George, per him at his feet and looking at him with wide, currous eyes.

The party on the mainland understood the expedient, and immediately fastened the end of one of the heavy coils of rope to the small line, and then fastened carefully together all the heavy coils.

Taking the small line in his hand. George drew across the heavy coil, and when he got hold of the end of it dragged it to a perpendicular rock and carefully fastened it around it. The men on the mainland then threw the joined cable carefully over into the gulf, and it went with a swash down into the sea.

George next fastened the line from Jack's leg, then saying a few cheery words to his mother got over the precipice and was received below by a boat which lay by the lower end of the rope.

A wild hurrah went up from his delighted friends, but no one made a louder demonstration of joythan Jack, who went scream.

ing down the abyss and perched in the boat beside his beloved master. [Copyright, 1891, by S. S. McClure.]

[New York Home Journal.]
After a microscopical examination of the

aper from El-Fayoum, preserved in the Austrian Museum at Vienna, in the collection known as "Papyrus Etzherzog Rainer,"
Dr. Julius Meissner argues that linen rags
were used so far back as in the eighth and
ninth centuries B. C. The fibre is chiefly
linen, but there are also traces of cotton,
hemp and animal fibres present.

The manufacture of paper out of rags is
therefore, he contends, an Eastern and not
a German or Italian invention, as has
hitherto been supposed. Out of 500
oriental and Eastern specimens not a single one was a raw cotton paper. All those
that were examined had likewise been
clayed like modern papers. ion known as "Papyrus Etzherzog Rainer,"

Clayed like modern papers.

As the Clock Struck Eleven.

(Harper's Bazar.]

He—Do you know, I'm very fond of those simple old melodies—for instance, "O, to be ever by thy side!"

As the Clock Struck Eleven.

(Harper's Bazar.]

He—bo you know, I'm very fond of those symble old melodies—for instance, "O, to be ever by thy side!" ever by thy side!" She-Yes; and-er-"Goodby, my lover,

A Slight Misunderstanding. dear? [Harvard Lampoon.] Ethel—What sloop is that? Jack-I don't know. She's running in here—her helm's hard up. Ethel-Ah! I suppose he's coming ashore

The lady, reassured, grew curious and asked the cause of the seeming decay of her prized pearls.

"First," said the young man, "tell me how long it is since you have worn this necklace." necklace."
She explained that she was a partial invalid, and had gone into society at very rare intervals during the past two years. In that period, she said, the pearls had been in their case. The latter had been put away in a cabinet in her bedchamber.
"Just as I thought," said the jeweller.
"Your pearls are ill."
"Ill."

"Just as I thought," said the jeweller.

"Your pearls are ill."

"Your pearls are ill."

"Yes. Pearls require fresh air as much as human beings. More, indeed; for while a man may spend years without sunlight and still be in apparent good health, you cannot treat pearls in the same fashion without making them lose their lustre.

You have kept these pearls in a closed box, practically without air. You must give them a chance to breathe."

"Why," said his questioner, "you talk as if pearls were living things."

"They dislike confinement fully as much as if they possessed senses," was the answer. "Your necklace shows that."

He went on to advise the lady to wear her pearls when she went out; or, since good taste dictated that such a necklace should not be worn on the street, he amended his advice by suggesting the advisability of placing the pearls in an open window where the sun could shine on them, provided that it was not a very hot day. If the day was a damp, muggy one, so much the better.

"Pearls need moisture," he said. "They seem to absorb it. Follow my advice and in two weeks your dead-pearls will be alive and in perfect health.

She thanked him and withdrew.

A Journal reporter, who had overheard the colloquy, asked the expert for some further particulars regarding the strange complaint which thus overcomes the precious jewel of the ocean. In reply he gave some interesting information.

What is called "pearl sickness" has been known. Plny, who at one time and another had mueh to say about pearls, tells of an armlet given by a Roman noble to a certain lady, and composed of pearls of fabulous size and value. She wore it until she had a quarrel with her lover; then she threw it aside.

A year passed and the couple were reconciled. Wishing to show a poetic appreciation of the new forzing of their bonds, she took the armlet from the place where she had cast it. To her horror, the pearls had onen. She returned the jewels to her lover, and

omen.
She returned the jewels to her lover, and never saw him after. Whether the noble

never saw him after. Whether the noble kept the bauble until it had recovered its brightness and then bestowed it on a less superstitious lady, is not known; but the incident shows that "pearl sickness" was superstitious lady, is not known; but the incident shows that "pearl sickness" was known among the ancients.

The pearl, as is well known, is formed by the introduction into a shellfish of a grain of sand or some other hard substance. The minute particle irritates the shellfish and the latter, for self-protection, proceeds to coat it with the glutinous matter of which the inner side of his shell is composed.

The gradual accretion of this matter around the kernel makes the pearl.

From this it will be seen that the pearl is far from hard. As a matter of fact, it is porous, almost spongy, and this explains the expert's statement that pearls need dampness in order to retain their perfect lustre.

He told the reporter that there is no truth in the statement that pearls attacked by this so-called sickness will crumble into dust if allowed to remain in the place which has affected them.

They will lose their lustre: but, even if kept in darkness and dryness for a decade, air will restore them to their beauty.

"Climate," he explained, "has little effect on pearls. Of course, they will not retain their perfect hue in a high, dry country, such as Colorado: but, even there, if worn once in a while, the natural moisture of the wearer's body will be sufficient to keep them in good condition."

Opals, those mystical stones upon which hinge so many romances, are affected by the atmosphere much as pearls are. This is especially true of the variety known as florite, which is a sort of silicious deposit formed in hot springs.

The opal has a beautiful translucence

formed in hot springs.

The opal has a beautiful translucence when placed in water, and it would seem that the complete absence of moisture acts evilly upon it.

GDATEMALA MOONLIGHT. A Common Thing for a Senorita to Read in a Hammock at Midnight.

[Chicago Tribune.] of the moon is not known of in the United States, but according to the English wife of Signor Gregorio Revuelto of Guatemala it is no uncommon thing to see a senorita

is no uncommon thing to see a senorita reclining in a hammock with a book in her hand on her father's veranda in the Costa Cuca district. Guatemala, between 12 and 1 o'clock in the morning.

Signor Revuelto is a wealthy coffee planter, and is in this country, accompanied by his wife and sister-in-law, on a pleasure trip. The travellers reached Chicago yesterday and are registered at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

"There are no moonlight nights in this country or in England like we have in Guatemala," said the Spanish planter's wife yesterday. "The moon at certain periods of the month is so bright that it is as light outdoors as during the day. English and American poets write about the sublime August moon, etc. They should see a moon in Guatemala during the time it is full. They would then have something to go into ecstasies about.

"His too hat during the day in Costa Cuca Practical Farmer.
Prairie Farmer.
Peterson's Lady's Magazine.
Popular Science News.
Popular Science Monthly.

is full. They would then have something to go into ecstasies about.

"It is too hot during the day in Costa Cuca to be out for pleasure, and all our little excursions around the country are arranged to take place at night, when the moon is bright. For instance, when a few friends desire to take a horseback ride around the country the pleasure is never arranged to take place during the daytime.

"The night is always selected and the moon furnishes the light. Picnics, boat rides and all pleasure excursions take place when it is known the moon will furnish the light. I do not exaggerate when I say that it is no uncommon thing to see a young woman reading a novel early in the morning by moonlight."

[New York Evening World.] 'And where are you going, Katy?" called a Houston st. mother from a third-story window to her daughter on the sidewalk. "Over to Mrs. Johnson's to inquire about

What the Minister Said. Pittsburg Bulletin. Aunt Carrie-So you were at the wedding,

Kittie-Yes'm. Aunt Carrie-And do you remember the solemn words of the preacher?

Kittie—Oh, yes! He said: I have joined you two in the holy bans of padlock, and ye twine shall be one fish.

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publications. Address

WOMAN BRETHARTELOVED

Bitterly Attacked His "Luck of Roaring Camp."

Why the Prince of Wales Played Baccarat. Not Lawn Tennis.

Why He Carries Counters and Not a Grip Full of Sacred Books.

GAPLAND, Md., June 13 .- So much of the baccarat scandal has been loaded upon the American newspapers, that the inquiry is what is going to happen? We might apply this inquiry to ourselves instead of the prince. The latest British information is that all classes rally around the prince, and that his up and down conduct, admitting all that might be used to his prejudice attending the trial instead of getting behind the arras, and turning what was meant to be a place of scandal into an atmosphere of graciousness and government has produced a reaction no mean mentality could have

The United States seldom shows a letting up of public severity upon a man found out; those who are not found out are the least

Bret Harte once told me, what might have been a fiction he was trying on my nature or a fact, that when he was a lad in San Francisco some female there, married and well connected, and with whom he lodged, allowed him to become enamored of her. and in the course of time the lady went off with her sister, who had married a rich ranchman, and they agreed to write to each

other and be true, etc.

But after he had published "The Luck of Roaring Camp." which is the tale of a poor cyprian in a mining camp having a baby, which baby evangelized the camp, he said that the provincialism of California could not stand so much popularity as he re-ceived, and the immorality was taken up and made the most of, since they could not deny that it had constructive, picturesque

and literary merits.

Every provincial scab harped upon th dreadful immorality of this tale, which looks like a plagnarism out of the New Testament, where the Magdalen was taken in

the field, but did not forsake the cross. One set of articles were so severe that Harte wondered what man could have such venom in his nature; and going to Joseph Lawrence of the Golden Era, who had published these things in his paper, he said:

"Lawrence, you must tell me who that man

Said Lawrence: "Harte, it is Not a Man at All,

but a woman; and I will show her to you to night. She is connected with one of our best families." The two men went that night to a charita

ble fair, and as they approached a certain in his baggage. table Mr. Lawrence indicated a woman. "There is the stern moralist," said he.

"There is the stern moralist," said he.

Harte looked at the woman, he says, and recognized that one who had every reason to forgive the heroine and mother of Roaring Camp. With indignation he approached the table, but in one moment he saw from her eyes and look that the woman not found out was going to assume all the righteousness of that large class of society which has not been found out.

And so with our princes of Wales, the public men, who should be to the people the signals for consideration and respect, that life may be worth living with dignity, they are seldom forgiven by those who are never found out.

seldom forgiven by those who are never found out.

William H. Seward, as I find from the two interesting volumes edited by his son Frederick, issued during the present year, wrote in October, 1866, when Congress had commenced to quarrel with Andrew Johnson:

"I am not appointed or authorized to defend the president against personal calumnies. The entire experience of the United States thus far shows that calumny of the chief magistrate is a chronic form of party activity and that it has always failed of lasting effect.

"It is only necessary to say that I have no

It is only necessary to say that I have no remembrance of a time during my public life in which less charitable views of my public and private character were taken by those who differed from me than those which are now presented by opponents of the policy which it is my duty to maintain. My first complaint of unkindness at the hands of my fellow citizens remains yet to be made, and I think it may with safety be still longer deferred."

es of his own party were While the presses of his own party were thus defaming Seward, and of course he was receiving no support from the opposition press, his only daughter, the gem of his life, was in a dying state; and two days afterward she died.

Says Frederick Seward: "Another sad pilgrimage to Auburn was made to deposit her remains by her mother's side. Seward again stood

Under the Leafless Trees on Fort Hill, as the sun was setting, and

The man thus grieved and jumped upon had himself just recovered from the hacks and stabs which had nearly severed his whole jaw from his face. And two of his sons had been wounded to death by the assassin, his wife thrown back into sickness and the grave, and his daughter was gone,

and the grave, and his daughter was gone, and still the great American people were taying about their hero in a ferocity of partisan spite. "That man Paine ought to have finished his work"

This remark is attributed, though I can hardly think with truth, to Thaddeus Stevens, who had been associated with Seward ever since 1830, when they were in the anti-Masonic convention together.

Of course we are hearing every day that the Prince of Wales ought to set a better example, and that he should not gamble in the house of his friends. The criticism means that he allowed to do that is practical? The President of the United States told

me a few months ago, that even in his Democratic magistracy he had never been able but once to get three hours to himself to compose a paper.

The American public expect Harrison The American public expect Harrison when he goes forth to have something ready to speak. But Mr. Harrison said to me, without any reference to public speeches, that he never knew before he entered the presidential office how much it was a life of little details, the whole day chopped up into small parts, and nothing of a continuity accomplished when night comes; and Saturday, which is reserved for the President's recuperation and solace, again invaded by senators and congressmen. Consequently, the President goes away from the White House for pleasure alone. He crosses the continent with his family, and gets about as much privacy as a rat found in a house or stable.

He goes in summer

To a Little Cottage

at the obscurest and most neglected of our watering places, and the question is not asked, "Is the poor man's health better?" but, "How did he get the cottage; can't we find who gave it to him? If we can prove that on him, we will deliver him to the holy inquisition and make an auto-da-fe of

him."
In like manner the Prince of Wales turns In like manner the Prince of Wales turns from the vast hypocrisy and formality of society, the laying of corner-stones, the gathering of the bishops, the opening of schools, the foundation of charities by men who snubbed and starved their children, the starting out of expeditions by cranks to view the man in the moon or find Frankenstein in Greenland, and the attending upon the old lady, his mother, when the beer does not agree with her, while the infinite bother of his family who are intermarried with no end of mistress keepers and drones, come back upon the prince with their complaints, that yesterday "Henry of Battenburg pulled down their back hair," and, "I really can't live with Lord Lorne because he is so Sootch."

The Prince of Wales bunts around for

The Prince of Wales hunts around for something really innocent. He gets a parcel of counters and puts them in his baggage and says, like the gentleman in "Our and says, like the gentleman in "Ou Mutual Friend," I have got him in here—"The Rise and Fall Off the Roman Empire,' Says the Prince to himself, "Down here in the country are persons, innocent, genteel confiding, who love their prince and look

of undiminished fame in this land. I will not attempt there to pay attention to any of the young girls lest it get into the newspapers. In order that they may not fall in love with me, as the English women are in the habit of doing with their prince, I shall fill up the whole evening until sleepiness comes with a little game of baccarat.

"Instead of encouraging extravagance in those country families, he might otherwise go and invite a hundred guests and go in debt and have reason to remember me with sorrow, I will

Have a Little Game

for the family alone and two or three of my friends who habitually play with me, and we shall have a limit to the betting, and then which one of my subjects can say a

But the prince, where he expected to find simple, guileless, untreacharous family ound some of those nasty scandal-mongers, the abound where women, and men, too,

are incapable of considering an abstraction or being satisfied with immateriality.

The pursuit of imputation is as natural to a great many persons as speculative theology to others or speculative scepticism to more. There was a little game going on, such as is held! in many preacher's houses since cards have become general.

The habit is not a good one, but it is seldom practiced except where the parties are solvent enough to season their hazards with a little penalty. As the women, single or married, engaged or otherwise, love to flirt, which is nothing more than pushing a card forward in order to see if it will win or iose, so persons of idleness and means, and all persons of means must have times of idleness or they would be paralytics, love to have a little game.

I have seen it played in houses of all sorts. I have seen two friends meet each other in the morning before 10 o'clock and challenge each other to a rubber for \$10. Upon the steamship's crossing the ocean cards are continually played. The principal novelist of our time in England commences one of her stories with a young lady losing her money at the German baths upon the turn of the roulette ball, having to "spout" at the pawnbrokers her bracelet; whereupon a stranger redeems it and sends it back to her.

This is the kind of stranger to be princely This is the kind of stranger to be princely indeed, and not the stranger who writes home to England that he saw Gwendolen "spout" her bracelet. Daniel Deronda was so considerate to this woman, that in the course of time she guessed him out to have been the man who did this wonderful act, and then of course she falls which are the wooden side walls rough doors 15 feet apart. These lead into the sleeping pens, each lit by a porthole, which

In Love with Him, and not getting him the ladies throw the book in the fire, and say that George Eliot was no great person after all, and it is understood that she lived with a man who had

another wife. British public opinion shows the advance British public opinion shows the advance of British institutions, by coming up all the stronger for the prince when he has departed the most from the puritanic model. There would be no credit about institutions if their hero was uniformly virtuous. Then virtue would be its own reward, and having none of the fine qualities of a sinner, there would be no mert in loyalty to him.

Your country is strong when you go to the side of its examplar and future prince, who has done something that Mrs. Grundy did not approve of.

What is this man to do, I ask again, since his whole vitality is consumed in the for-

What is this man to do, I ask again, since his whole vitality is consumed in the formalities of religious and educational and social existence? Is heto learn a trade? Louis XVI. did that and was a carpenter, though he had married Marie Antoinette for his wife, but had he constructed the platform and timbers of the guillotine it would have been logical work for him and enough for his whole trade, since to that carpentry he had come to.

come to.

The joinery he taught his restless and in-

The joinery he taught his restless and insatiate subjects presented to his wife as well, whilst his son was bound out to a shoemaker, in the true practical spirit we hear so much about, and in order to take the pride out of that little prince the shoemaker bullied him every day with infamous questions about his mother's virtue.

In that hour spoke Burke, whose oratory had so much influence over the British people at the time of the French revolution, when a large proportion of them were disposed to be radical and democratic. The picture of Marie Antionette arrested attention. This Irishman, more than any other person, stemmed the progress of the French revolution in the British islands, and those islands suppressed the revolution itself. "Well," says our practical man, "the prince surely ought not to

Travel With Chips

This suggests that he must be a sneak and send the chips by his friend, and then if the friend be exposed sacrifice the friend.
You may say that the prince might have

played tennis.
"Ah, no; he is 51 years old. stout and apoplectic, and he cannot make the runs." "Then he should read a book!"
"Who would read a book when they could have a little game in a private family among

nave a little game in a privace laimly among the girls?"

"Well, he should take his wife with him and not get into temptation."

"If you had a wife provided by the people of England through their parliamentary government, you might like to leave her home some times, and see how other men get along with their wives."

"Well, the prince ought to travel on the top of a stage coach."

"Pshaw! Even Andrew Carnegie, who plays baccarat with libraries and music

"Pshaw! Even Andrew Carnegie, who plays baccarat with libraries and music halls, and Jim Blaine, can do that; besides, the prince has been all over England, on all kinds of coaches. The prince has been everywhere; he has been around the world. He allowed a newspaper writer, the celebrated Bull Run Russell, to stare at him all the way to India. You can't teach the prince anything, for he has got it all.

"I contend that he might as well have played at baccarat at the age of 51 as anything else, and I think that if you read between the lines the extraordinary small figure of the stakes in this game prove that he is almost as thrifty as his father, the Prince Consort, who buried all his half shillings and told the children to watch them to see if they would not sprout."

Wales must be a good fellow for he has never even by insinuation been identified

saw the grave close over the cherished He met with the common fate of all those

mentous fact that the Frince of Wales goes down to a stupid country house among a parcel of old maids and fools and takes some chips in his baggage that he may not open his mouth before these persons and be reported in the penny-dreadful papers.

George Alfred Townsend.

Eve's Own Daughter. [Pittsburg Bulletin.]

Wilful wife-It is brutal for you all to treat me so! Fond old husband-Good heavens! my darling. What do you mean?
W. W. (sobbing)—You say the play is

The Initials "J. G." in History. [Washington Post.] Some one has discovered that the initials

J. and G. figure more prominently together He instances in this country James G.

He instances in this country James G.
Blaine, J. G. Holland, James Gordon Bennet, John Gorham Palfrey, John Godfrey
Saxe, John Greenleaf Whittier, Joshua Giddings, Jay Gould, and many other conspicuous names, and finds also in foreign countries
the same prominence of the combination, as
John George Campbell (Duke of Argyll),
Jacques George Danton, Joseph Guillotine,
Jean Gerome, and the many famous Germans whose front names are Johann Gottfried and Johann Gottlieb.

STEERAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

Experience of a Passenger Who Tried It Once.

Care to Try It Again. Description of the Single Women's

Quarters-An Ocean Flirtation.

Like Many of His Associates He Doesn't

When I first got on board, and went to see what was before me. I must own to having been somewhat repelled at the prospect. Imagine deep down in the very bottom (as it seemed) of the vessel a barn-like apartment, dimly lighted and badly ventilated, with a moist breath of carbolic acid, about

one rug, One knife, A towel.
One tin basin, One fork,
It sounds plenty for the money; but less than a minute after I had handed over my dollars a steerage passenger who had made up her mind to go intermediate and pay the difference, came to give back her lot, which she did not now require, and the utmost the vendor would allow her for them was \$1. However, after waiting a few minutes, she traded them to the next "steerage" for 6s.
When I got back on board the Foam she was already casting off her warps, and a few minutes later we were being towed out backwards into the river: then our screw began to thump, as no doubt did many a homeward-bound and outward-bound heart on board.
Even to a casual spectator like myself, who knew no one either on the ship or on the orther ware was event in granification.

Even to a casual spectator like myself, who knew no one either on the ship or on shore, there was something curiously affecting in watching the crowd on the quay and on our deck, waving their handkerchiefs and straining their eyes to catch the last glimpse of their friends, henceforth, perhaps in many cases forever, to be separated from them by the broad Atlantic, that, like a type of the River of Death, lies between the old world and the new; there is, perhaps, only one leave-taking more touching than that which I was witnessing.

But there was little time for sentiment, for all passengers were ordered below, in order that the vessel might be searched for stowaways. This is done very thoroughly, and then the passengers are sent up again, one at a time, giving up their tickets, and are not allowed to return below until their quarters have been inspected in the same way. If any one is discovered he is sent back by the pilot boat, to be prosecuted for attempting to procure a passage without payment, but on this occasion our pilot had

be its almost as thrifty as his father, the Prince Consort, who buried all his shillings and told the children to watch shillings and told the children to watch whillings and told the children to watch with more than one fermale exrape, and the shillings and told the children to watch with more than one fermale exrape, and the shillings and told the children than the shillings and told the shillings and told the shillings and told the shilling and the shillings and told the shillings and told the shilling and the shillings and told the shillings and cialist.

But now and again one heard very sensible opimons put forward, my shelfmate, by reason of his wide experience, being listened to with especial attention.

The men far outnumbered the women, and there were but few children; some of the husbands, while going "steerage" themselves, brought their wives "intermediate." It must, indeed, be a pittable ordeal for a decent woman to travel in the steerage; there is no one to wait on her when seasick, there is no ostewardess, she has absolutely no accommodation below, except her quarter of a shelf; the washing places are all on the main deck above, some little distance along the passages which I have described, and to make her way there she has also to scale the steep companion ladder—no easy matter when the steamship is rolling scuppers under in the full Atlantic swell, and even the sailors have to use a manline between decks.

The washing places are not crowded, even in calm weather; they contain a row of small fixed basins, reminding one of those in a cricket pavilion; there is no cold water, only the warm, oily-smelling, condensed water from the engines; no looking-glass, so that my habit of shaving myself caused great amazement. I used sometimes to meet a bright little Lancashire lad of about

so that my habit of shaving myself caused great amazement. I used sometimes to meet a bright little Lancashire lad of about 12 years old, who had been taught to wash himself proper and not in the fashionable way at sea, with his shirt on.

His was a curious experience; his mother had died and his father, who had some work in New York, had written for him to come out. On his arrival, his father was not to be found, so the authorities, after keeping him a close prisoner for six weeks at Castle Garden, were now sending him home again.

The mighty liner in one respect resembles the tiny excursion boat—no steerage passen-

abomirable and I mustn't go; Tom says it's shocking and I oughtn't to go; mamma says for me not to dare to go; the newspapers declare that no good woman has any business to go.

F. O. H. (aghast)—Well?
W. W.—I say it's brutal for you all to keep on saying what is making me fairly die to go.

The mighty liner in one respect resembles the tiny excursion boat—no steerage passengers are allowed abaft the funnel; a cord is tied across on each side of the upper deck, as a line of demarkation, and a very short distance astern of this another line shows the superior limits by which the well-named "intermediate" is bound.

At night these strings were removed, probably for fear of accident, and then the steerage gentlemen would make furtive steerage gentlemen would make furtive visits to the other end of the deck, and even peer into the smoking room to watch the poker playing. The ladies of the steerage do not enjoy this privilege, for at nightfall account any user of the proper south them.

ancient. Argus-eyed mariners sought them out and drove them below, there to be closely guarded by a sleepless sentinel un-til daylight should again give them their til daylight should again give them their liberty.

The female "intermediate" suffers the same fate; it is only the damsel, or, for that matter, the aged dame of the saloon, who can be trusted to realize Mr. Clark Russell's pictures of the moonlit ocean, or to watch the gay fireworks with which passing steamships indicate to each other at night the line to which they belong. During the day the saloon passengers sometimes returned these visits, and inspected us with well-bred curiosity.

Throughout the whole passage it was

miserably cold, with a fine east wind dead against us; hence the few sheltered places on deck were in great demand; when these were all occupied there was nothing for it but to walk up and down, for below was

were all occupied there was nothing for it but to walk up and down, for below was unendurable.

Fortunately for myself, who was well hardened to the sea, we had rather a rough passage, which kept many in their bunks for days together, and so I was able to make the time pass pretty well, especially as I had laid in a small library of the pirated five-cent editions of all the newest English books before leaving New York. But the voyage was a long and dreary business not-with the standing; in the morning one wished it were evening, and at night one's sleep was constantly disturbed.

We had two Sundays, on which the passengers don't bother to put on their best clothes; but the sailors turn out very smart, all the naval reserve men—of whom we had a large number—appearing in their man-of-war uniforms; there is a service, read by the captain, in the saloon, when all are invited to attend, even the partah steerage.

The Foam appeared to me very fortunate in her crew; they all seemed cheery and contented—a great contrast to the dirty, idle and mutinous seamen one finds on an ordinary merchant vessel. All the pulling and hauling is done by men, the steam power being only used for the anchor; to see the crew of the Foam lay out on the yard to furl a topsail made one feel one might be on a training ship.

I was much amused by the exaggerated

s with a moist oreach of a count acts, above the search of the wooden side walls rough a doors 15 feet apart. These lead into the sleeping pens, each lib by a porthole, which is too near the water to be ever opened execut in harbor, and which is completely submerged when the vessel lays over or rolls.

The pens are about 15 feet by 12 feet; a passage 2 feet wide runs down the middle from the door to the port, on each side of the woods by planks some 8 inches high, so the target which are two deep shelves, one 5 feet and the other a few inches from the foor; each of these shelves is divided out into four divisions by planks some 8 inches high, so that each pen contains 16 bunks about 6 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 9 inches.

These are the single men's quarters, and communicating with them is a somewhat similar, but wider place, further aft, reserved for females and married men; this looked even a more detestable region than the other, as it lacked altogether the moditum of ar and light that came down the ompanion ladder into the main portion.

By making friends with the steerage is tward, as there were so few passengers, is the other, as it lacked altogether the moditum of ar and light that came down the ompanion ladder into the main portion.

By making friends with the steerage is the company in high planks with the steerage is tward, as there were so few passengers, and the other, as it lacked altogether the moditum of ar and light that came down the one of the crew of the Foam lay out on the yard to a trailing sid made one feel one might be on the trailing and be relieved to the steerage in the steerage She was an Irish girl, but had deen employed for some years, she told girls and shared my regulation in which I industry a few sales of the steerage of the steera

bath?

The same night we sighted the lights off the coast of North Wales, and again in the early dawn the cessation of the screw, this time accompanied by the roar of the chain, brought us on deck to find that we had arrived at Liverpool.

A TRAMP'S SONG.

[Good Housekeeping.1]
Wanderin' in the June-time, down around the river, Outen hearin' o' the world, a-dozin' under kiver, O' the alders an' the willers, all a-drippin' in the Kinder seems to me like livin'; but they tell me how

I'd oughter Be in the sun a-workin', 'stead of watchin' daisies growin', Be a-whetin' up a reaper, and a-sweatin' an' a-

Of 'em down to dry. an' a-growin',
But I can't tell why.

Wanderin' in the flower time, up 'long the valley, Watchin' little grasses grow, an' Nater's gorgeous rally

yeller, The brooks a-singin' happily, the sky growin' meller, Catchin' up reflections o' the hues the earth's a-brewin', Kinder gawkin' at 'em meetin' in the distance an'

Listenin' to the pigeons a-nestin' an' a-cooin', But I can't tell why. neakin' up an' down the creek, a-peekin' at the

nnin' over in my head a lazy lot o' wishes summer, Er, every skeeter et I'd catch, ed turn a partridge

Outen hearin' o' the world, breathin' blessings to the giver
O' the earth an' meller sky,
Contented like an' happy, jes to watch the water

quiver, But I can't tell why.

How They Make Watch Crystals.

[New York Telegram.]
In the manufacture of watch glasses the workman gathers with the blowing tube several kilograms of glass. Softening this by holding it to the door of the furnace, he puts the end of the tube in communication with the reservoir of compressed air, and a

with the reservoir of compressed air, and a big sphere is blown. It is, of course, necessary to get the exact proportions of material at the commencement of the operation, accompanied by a peculiar twist of the hand and an amazing skilfulness.

The sphere ought to be produced without rents, and in such dimensions that it is of the requisite thickness. Out of these balls the workmen cut convex discs of the required size. This is a delicate operation. A "tournette," a kind of compass furnished with a diamond in one of its branches is used.

used.
The diamond having traced the circle, the The diamond having traced the circle, the glass is struck on the interior and exterior sides with a stick, and the piece is detached. The discs, which are afterwards traced, are obtained very easily. They are seized by the thumb, passed through the aperture already made, and detached by the pressure of two fingers. An able workman will cut 6000 glasses a day.

Trifling Misunderstanding.

[Detroit Free Press.]
"Major," said one of Mr. McKinley's ac quaintances, "I suppose you are frequently told that you resemble Napoleon." "Yes, but it is base flattery." "O. I don't think it flatters you so very

"Excuse me, sir: I did not say it flattered me!" and the major well-red e!" and the major walked away, sorely bunded in his pride.

[Detroit Free Press.] Amy—Do you know, Mr. Goslin, I am troubled with insomna.

Goslin—Now I wead in the papah today that the way to go to sleep pwomptly is to think of nothing, doncher know.

Amy—That's very simple. I'll try it this very night, and think of you.

Applying the Remedy.

Matrimonial Sarcasm. [Harper's Bazar.] "I like that young Hicks," said Ethel's father. "He's the kind of man that doesn't know more than I do."
"Yes," returned Ethel's mother. "But do

you think a young man who knows as little

as that will get on in the world?"

He Does It in the Printing Offices. [New York Tribune,] The announcement that certain city churches will be closed during a portion of the summer gives various 'ersons an opportunity to ask the time-honored question: "Are we to understand that the devil takes a vacation in summer?"

No Extra Fare for the Information. [Yankee Blade.]
Old gentleman (to bus driver)—My friend, what do you do with your wages every week—put part of it in the savings bank?
Driver—No, sir. After paym' the butcher an' grocer an' rent, I pack away what's left in barrels. I'm afraid of them savin's banks.

Don't Ston! [Harvard Lampoon.]
Overheard—George, you're the worst flirt
I ever knew. Don't! Stop! Look out for
my hair! Oh, George!" From Her Experience.

[Texas Siftings.] He-Our trip to the Shoals ought not to

cost us more than \$15 a day.

Sunny Joe Emmet Will Warble No More.

Warm Heart Beat Its Last Monday by the Hudson.

Pneumonia the Cause-Playgoers Must be Content With Imitators.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 15 .- Joseph K. Emmet, the comedian, died at Cornwall this morning at 11.15 of pneumonia.

There has been no more popular Germandialect comedian than he who was so widely known as "Fritz" Emmet.
St. Louis has a stronger claim on him than any other place. His father and other relatives lie buried there. She bore him and bred him, and she never failed to honor him. him.

His birthday was March 13, 1841, and his first appearance as a professional per-former occurred in his native city during the season of 1865-6. It was



"FRITZ" EMMET.

at a St. Louis variety house known for a few years as the Bowery Theatre. The records of that establishment are necessarily meagre, and therefore we lack information as to the line of business in which Mr. Emmet first figured. It is probable, however, that he played a solo on the snaredrum, as he was a clever performer on that instrument, having, if we recollect aright, seen service during the war of the rebellion. It is understood that for a time in the early part of 1866 he was on the end with Morris & Wilson's minstrels, then located in St. Louis.

ments in a number of the principal theatres of the country.

His first bow in New York as a dramatic star was made July 11, 1870, at Wallack's Theatre, in "Fritz," which he took to England two years later, opening at the Adelphi Theatre, London, Dec. 2, 1872.

He has since visited England professionally two or three times, the last in 1881, and in 1876-7 he made a tour of Australia.

During the 14 years he has been on the dramatic stage he has presented Fritz in many shapes, and has located him among different peoples and in different lands, his later versions having been "Fritz in Ireland" and "Fritz Among the Gipsies."

He has not confined himself altogether to "Fritz," however, having produced "Max, the Merry Swiss Boy." written for him by H. J. Byron, but not proving a success; "Carl the Fiddler" and "Jan, the New German."

Although he has not always been sonroyled.

man."
Although he has not always been so provi Although he has not always been so provident as he might have been, yet he amassed means enough from his professional labors to build one of the finest residences in this country upon a large tract of land bought in 1880 from the Van Rensselaer estate, Albany. About 1869, in that city, he married the lady who, billed as Miss Libbie Kline, has since played with him occasionally, although not during the past two or three seasons. His elder brother, Milton Byron Emmet, was for a time a member of his troupe. Milton died in Minneapolis in 1879.

MCURIOUS FACTS ABOUT SEAS If the Mediterranean Were Lowered

660 Feet Italy Would Join Africa. [St. Louis Republic.]
The oceans and seas are the great reservoirs into which run all the rivers of the world. It is the cistern which finally catches all the rain that falls not only upon its own surface, but upon the surface of the land as well. All of this water is removed again by evaporation as fast as it is supplied, it being estimated that every year a layer of the entire water surface of the globe over 14 feet thick is taken up into the clouds to fall

again as rain.

The vapor is tresh, of course, and if all the

The vapor is tresh, of course, and if all the water of the oceans could be removed in the same way and none of it returned, it is calculated that there would be a layer of pure salt 230 feet thick left in the bottoms of these great reservoirs. This is upon the supposition that each three feet of ocean water contains one inch of salt, and that the average depth of all oceans is three miles.

At a depth of 3500 feet the temperature is uniform, varying but a trifle between the poles and the equator. In many of the deep bays on the coast of Norway and other arctic countries the water often begins to freeze at the bottom before it does at the surface. At the same depth, 3500 feet waves are not felt. Waves do not travel—that is, the water does not move forward, although it seems to do so: it remains stationary. It is the rising and falling that moves on.

although it seems to do so; it remains stationary. It is the rising and falling that moves on.

The pressure of the water increases rapidly with the depth. At a distance of one mile the pressure is reckoned as about one ton to the square inch, or more than 133 times the pressure of the atmosphere.

To get correct seundings in deep water is difficult. The best invention for that purpose is a shot weighing about 30 pounds, which carries down a line. Through the shot or "sinker" a hole is drilled, and through the hole is passed a rod of iron, which moves easily back and forth.

At the end of the bar a cup is dug out, the inside being coated with lard. The bar is made fast to the line, a sling holding the shot in position. When the bar, which extends below the shot, touches the bottom the sling unhooks and the shot slides downward and drives the lard-coated cup into the sand at the bottom. In that way the character of the ocean's floor is determined. If the surface of the Atlantic was lowered 6564 feet it would be reduced to exactly half its present width. If the Mediterranean were lowered 660 feet Italy weuld be joined to Africa and three separate seas would remain.

A Mahometan at Worship. [Century.]
Iknow of no religious spectacle more im-

ressive than that of a barefooted Turk

face toward Mecca and his eyes looking straight into the eyes of his God. It is not duty with him, nor a formality, nor the a duty with him, nor a formality, nor the maintenance of a time-honored custom. It is his very life.

Watch him as he enters this wretched interior of Bania-bashie, with its scaling and crumbling walls and its broken windows, through which the doves fly in and out. Outside at the trickling fountain, he has washed his feet and face and hands, bathing his throat and smoothing his beard with his wet fingers. He is a rough, broad-shouldered, poorly-clad man in fez and She-That will depend seriously upon when your days end-at 11 p. m. or 3 a. m.

shirt, his waist girt with a wide sash ragged shirt, his waist girt with a widesash ragged and torn.

He is perhaps a "hammal," a man who carries great weights on his back—a human beast of burden. His load, whatever it may be, is outside in the court. His hourly task is his daily bread, but he has heard the shrill cry from the minaret up against the sky, and stops instantly to obey.

He enters the sacred building with his shoes in his hand. These he leaves at the edge of the mat. Now he is on holy ground. Advancing slowly, he halts half way across the floor, and then stands erect. Before him is a blank wall; beyond it the tomb of the prophet.

the floor, and their same than it is a blank wall; beyond it the tomb of the prophet.

For a moment he is perfectly still, his eyes closed, his lips motionless. It is as if he stood in the ante-chamber of heaven, awaiting recognition. Then his face lights the is on his knees, and stretching out his hand, prostrates himself, his forehead pressed to the floor.

This solitary service continues for an hour. The man stands erect one moment with a movement as if he said: "Command me: I am here." The next moment he is prostrate in obedience. Then he backs slowly out and, noiseless, regains his shoes, bends his back to his burden and keeps on his way, his face having lost all its tired, hunted look.

IT TAKES A STEADY HAND.

Steering a Hook and Ladder Truck Not of the prophet.

Jerostrate in the ison perfectly still, his eyes closed, his lips motionless. It is as if he said in about six months. From end to end it will be 13,000 or 14,000 feet long. The motive power of the trains will probably be electricity will be 13,000 or 14,000 feet long. The motive power of the trains will probably be electricity will be 13,000 or 14,000 feet long. The motive power of the trains will probably be electricity will be 13,000 or 14,000 feet long. The motive power of the trains will probably be electricity will be 13,000 or 14,000 feet long. The motive power of the trains will probably be electricity will be electricity will be electricity will be electricity will be 13,000 or 14,000 feet long. The motive power of the trains

how," said a gray-haired fire laddie the other day, as he nimbly vaulted out of his lofty seat on the tail of the truck after returning from a false alarm a few blocks away.

not to shop after 6 p. m.

On Sunday evening last a Clearfield, Penn. man dropped a \$5 gold piece in the contribution box at the M. E. church at Tonesta, but on Monday, when he discovered it, he returned and got \$4.99 in change.

away.

"There are practically two men on the truck, the man who drives and the man who steers," continued the veteran. "I've done both duties now for more than 10 years and flatter myself that I know something about them, but I think that the steerer has the harder job of the two."

It is probable that any one who has thought of the matter at all has come to the same conclusion, for the deftness with which a hook and ladder truck is swung around sharp corners, in its mad race to a fire is something to be wondered at by the ongoders.

The truck itself is about 40 feet long and carries from six to eight extension and several life-saving ladders, the longest of the former projecting out behind about 10 feet. The truck is drawn by three strong and fleet horses, which are driven by a man sitting on a high seat in front.

The members of the company find standing room on the low platform which runs along either side of the truck below the body of the conveyance, while at the extreme end sits the steerer away up in the air. You scarcely see the men between for looking at the driver and his coadjutor at the other end.

The latter has his hand on a big wheal like an enormous brake or the strong and the standard of Mahomet had strong or the cold dog's nose is said to have happened in the ark, when Noah took the dog's nose to stop a leak.

The number of changes which can be played upon a chime of bells is wonderful over the dog's nose to stop a leak. The latter has his hand on a big wheel like an enormous brake on a freight car, on which he keeps his hands firmly closed. Meanwhile his eyes are on the driver. He sees the driver turn a corner, and he is ready in an instant. Twelve bells will allow no less than 479, 091, 500 changes.

F. W. Turnley of Galveston, Tex., is in receipt of a letter from his brother, in which he describes a hailstone that fell 14 miles from Cold Springs that was so large as to require the united efforts of four men to lift it on a wagon.

It has recently been observed that when lightly carbonic soid is allowed to escape.

sees the driver turn a corner, and he is ready in an instant.

If his eye was not true and his hand brawny and steady the unwieldy vehicle would be dashed into a lamp post or even into a building in a twinkling.

But the steerer knows his business. At just the crucial moment he turns his iron wheel this way or that way, and the heavy wheels of the truck, which answer to his touch as the ship answers her helm, barely touch the curb, and in a moment swing into a direct line with the forward wheels, and the machine dashes on until the same dangerous manceuvre is repeated at the next corner. at the next corner.

Every fireman connected with the several hook and ladder companies is taught both to drive and to steer, but in some way the duties are apt to devolve upon the most competent in the company, and so it is that one man or another comes to do the same work year after year, and good work gains for him a reputation for his specialty.

Beginners are taught their duties in that direction by handling the truck on the returns from fires, and little by little learn skill from experience.

LEGENDARY FLOWERS.

Morris & Wilson's minstrels, then located in St. Louis.

During 1866-7-8 he acquired considerable popularity in the city as a wooden-shoe dancer and in the Dutch song-and-dance "Willix Mid Sargen."

He went to New York in the summer of 1868, and in June opened with Bryant's Minstrels in Tammany Hall, but remained for a brief period only. In the season of 1868-9 he fulfilled engagements at the Theatre Comique, and also performed in the first-part and in the olio with Hooley's Minstrels in Brooklyn.

It was a happy thought that suggested his appearing in a specialty drama. Charles Gayler wrote for him "Fritz, Our Cousin German," and in that play, Nov. 22, 1869, in Buffalo, Mr. Emmet was first seen on the regular dramatic stage.

He was successful, and during the remainder of that season he fulfilled star engagements in a number of the principal theatres of the country.

His first how in New York as a dramatic

and politeness. Presently Richard said:
"If you are reluctant to give me your
opinion in words, why not give me a sign?
Let my friends follow my example and pull
a white rose." Earls Somerset and Suffolk
declared for the reigning king—Henry of
Lancaster: Somerset proposing that the
friends of Henry should gather a red rose.
Earl Warwick, by gathering the white
rose, declared for the house of York. "But,"
said Vernon, a friend of Richard, "before
gathering more roses we ought to agree
that whichever party has the greatest number wins the day." Agreed to by all. This,
nevertheless, led to violent excitement and
threats, and the party separated to make
known to their friends the badges of the
houses of York and Lancaster.
Notwithstanding reconciliation, once
thought to have been safely effected between the rival factions, war again broke
out and raged for many years; and it was
not until the marriage of Henry VII. of
Lancaster and Elizabeth of York united the
two houses that the nation had peace. The
roses, then blended, became the national
flower of England, emblazoned on her arms
and on the coin of the realm.

Let merry England proudly rear
Her blended roses boughts o dear.

Says Sir Walter Scott:

Her blended roses bought so dear. Says Sir Walter Scott: Chosen leaf Of bard and chief

Chosen leaf
Of bard and chief
Old Erin's native shaunrock.

Next claim our attention the white clover and the oxalis (the wood sorrel), both having been claimed as the ancient shaunrock; but the decision seems to have been in favor of the oxalis as the plant of St. Patrick, the apostle of Ireland. The son of a priest in North Britain, he was stolen by pirates and carried to Ireland at the age of 16, where he was sold as a slave and endured great hardships for six years.

At the end of that time he fortunately found a piece of gold while ploughing in a field, and with it he purchased his freedom. He then hastened home to his parents, who were overjoyed to see him. But his stay in the strange land had inspired him with profound pity for a poor people without the gospel, and he longed to preach it to them.

Urged by an inward voice, and further inspired by a dream, in which he saw a man from Ireland beseeching him to come and dwell among them, he left home and friends and went to France, where he entered upon his preparation for holy orders. After his ordination he was appointed by the pope bishop of Ireland, and at once set out for his diocese.

Arrived there, he lost no time in com-A Grand Rapids lover was mean and ungallant enough while courting his fiancee one evening to steal her watch.

ordination the was appointed by the pope bishop of Ireland, and at once set out for his diocese.

Arrived there, he lost no time in commencing his labors. He travelled through the entire country, being everywhere received with delight, the people hanging on his words. One day, however, while preaching to them of the doctrine of the Trinity, they failed to foliow his meaning, and demanded an explanation, angrily.

He paused for a moment, absorbed in thought, and then stooping down he plucked a leaf of shamrock, and, holding it up before them, bid them behold an emblem of the three in one—the illustration of his words. The simple teaching delighted the people, and from that time the shamrock became the national flower.

[Chicago Tribune.] Stodgell (recognizing old acquaintance)— 'Hello, Grinders! How does it happen I find you a waiter in a restaurant? Didn't you make any money out of that college of

I saw you last?" saw you last?"
Grinders (with cold dignity)—"I made wer \$10,000—in notes and accounts to my reditors. Did you say corned-beef hash?"

[Springfield Graphic.] Hisnibs—1 hear that Miss Parlorstar has

nade a great hit as Lady Macbeth.

Delsartean culture you were running when

Hisleads—Is that so? Hislips—Yes, she introduces a kangarotance in the sleep-walking scene. Prepared for It. [Cloak Review.] Husband (coming wearily in and seating nimself)-Well, you can buy that cloak you wanted so much. I realized something on an investment today.

Wife-I am so glad, dear. Here is the bill.

standing erect on his prayer rug, with his Early Summer. [New York Weekly.]
Mrs. Gadd—How are you passing the time now, Mrs. Gabb?

Mrs. Gabb—Oh, I'm dressing and undressing with the weather.

> The Hotel of the Future. [Munsey's Weekly.] Waiter-You owe me a quarter, boss. Guest-What for? Waiter-Changin' dat dime.



A philologist estimates that the coinage of new words goes on at the rate of 100 annually in the English language.

Mrs. Mary Coursen of Wilkesbarre, Penn. has just buried her sixth husband. They were all ex-soldiers of the late war, all pensioners, and all died from the effects of injuries received in service. uries received in service. An epitaph in a provincial cemetery in France runs as follows: "Here lyeth Mme. X—, my wife. She suffered a good deal; but it is nothing to what I had to go through." One of the railway tunnels under the Iudson, connecting New York city with the ersey shore, at Hoboken, will be finished a about six months. From end to end it rill be 13,000 or 14,000 feet long. The notive power of the trains will probably be

through."

Mrs. Clarissa Berry of Chicago. after 21 years of search, has found her 73-year-old husband, Hermann Berry at Cleveland, and immediately commenced suit for divorce.

A Pettis county. Mo., man had his hair and whiskers cut the other day by a Sedalia barber for the first time since 1856, When he went home his own dogs barked at him and his wife shut the door in his lace.

Queen Victoria now rules, subject to the wholesome limitations of the British constitution, over a population scattered in the four quarters of the globe and the islands of the sea, aggregating 367,000,000, a greater number than has ever acknowledged the overeignty of one person in ancient or nodern times.

for the conviction of a man and the return of a horse and buggy stolen from a person in Cortland county.

Thirty per cent, of all the women of Amerca are employed in remunerative occupa-tions. In the last decade the percentage change.
It takes an expenditure of nearly \$20,000 to carry a vessel like the Majestic across the Atlantic.
Four thousand women are employed in

was only 21.

Montana is larger than the empire of Turkey. Texas is larger than the whole Austrian empire by 30,000 square miles, and New Mexico is larger than Great Britain and Ireland together.

The tallest trees in the world are the gum trees of Victoria, Australia. In some districts they average 300 feet high. The longest prostrated one measured 470 feet, and 81 feet in girth near the root. The big trees of California must take a back seat.

The largest forest fires in Michigan have the various government departments at Washington. They get good salaries, have easy hours and do good work. easy nours and do good work.

A man in Pittsburg, Penn., advertises:
"Guess the name of my dog. I will write a song, free of charge, for any minstrel, vaudeville or burlesque company that does so."

peka City Council is named Lull.

An Illino's Central conductor says that female tramps are on the increase. They are not as daring as the men in jumping or or off trains, but they are found hanging all over a freight car, on the trucks or clinging to the truss rods by hands and feet, in fact in a good many dangerous places that a male tramp would never think of getting in.

receive the apologies of all concerned in the blunder.

Forsyth county in Georgia has developed an infantile prodigy, who at 4 years of age can read difficult music correctly at sight. His voice is soft and tuneful and he bids fair to become famous.

The inventor of the game of chess, on being promised by the king, whom he first taught the game, that he should have any reward he might ask for, meekly replied that he would be content if the king would give him one kernel of wheat on the first square, two on the second, four on the third, eight on the fourth, and so on, doubting up to the 64th square. The king gladly acceded to this seemingly modest request, and ordered his attendants to bring in the wheat, which they began to do, but, to the astonishment of the monarch, it was found that there was not wheat enough in the whole dominion to pay off the crafty inventor. It would require 9.627.268,786,934,775,168 kernels, equivalent to 30.027,097,184,485 bushels.

The product of gold in the United States the last 16 years has aggregated the enormous amount of \$572,900,000.

The queen and the nine-spot may still be regarded as the lucky cards in the deck. A It has recently been observed that when liquid carbonic acid is allowed to escape into a stout canyas bag in the dark, and by its expansion to freeze into a snowy mass, the effect is accompanied by a pale, greenish violet light and electric sparks.

Herr Frederick Winterhoff of Cologne has patented a process for preparing plates of glass to act as lithographic stones. They are said to be cheaper, free from veins and more convenient in use.

The apparent flattening of the vault of the heavens has been found to have an annual period and to depend on clouds. It seems least flat with a misty horizon and less by night than by day.

The settlement of the position of the less by night than by day.

The settlement of the position of the French accent was recently attempted in France by means of the phonautograph, the measurement of the record being made by a tuning fork. It was found that even in the shortest syllables the ear is capable of not only hearing the tone, but of detecting fine shades and differences in the mode of pronunciation.

nunciation.

The lowest body of water on the globe is the Caspian Sea; its level has been gradually lowering for centuries, and now it is 85 feet below the level of its neighbor, the Biack the last 16 years has aggregated the enormous amount of \$572,900,000.

The queen and the nine-spot may still be regarded as the lucky cards in the deck. A Chicago woman was recently told by three different fortune-tellers after they had looked at the queen and the nine-spot that a fortune awaited her. She was poor but incredulous, and the fourth nalm was crossed with silver. The two cards again came to the top and the story was repeated. She is now enjoying a half interest in a fortune of \$70,000.

John London Macadam, the inventor of the road that bears his name, labored for years to perfect his ideas, and, although the English Parliament voted him \$30,000 it hardly covered his outlay. "His monument is the roads of England."

The annual product of salt throughout the world is estimated at 7,300,000 tons, the

world is estimated at 7,300,000 tons, the larger share coming from English works. Probably the rarest stamp in existence has ust been sold in London for £250. It is an American five-cent stamp issued at Brattle-toro, Vt., in 1840.

government control and the rules for their guidance are very strict. Only four pas-sengers are allowed to stand on the back platform, and they must pay the same fare

There is no cure for stopping talking while asleep.

The color adopted by the royal family of England is scarlet. The royal households of Portugal. Prussia. Sweden and Germany are blue. Russia's color is dark green and Austria's black and yellow.

One of the delusions of the crazy King of Bavarra is that the carpets of his apartments are of thin glass and must not be trodden upon. Another of his hallucinations is that the walls of the rooms are hung with newspapers, and from them he reads aloud to his attendants imaginary stories of the events of the day.

WA wedding took place in Brooklyn recently, the contracting parties to which

interpreter.

A New York girl of 14 has just been married for the third time.

the Russian forts in the Saltic.

The flora of Europe embraces about 10,000 species, India has about 15,000. The British possessions in North America, though with an area nearly as large as Europe, have only 5000. One of the richest floras is that of Cape of Good Hope and Natal, which figures up about 10,000 species. Australia is also rich in species, about 10,000 being now known.

Queen Victoria's yacht, the Osborne, has cost just \$785,000 in the last 17 years. She uses the yacht only a fortnight each year, and it is sometimes used a little by other members of the royal family.

An American debutante disturbed the equanimity of the royal circle one day this season by seizing the queen's hand and giving it a hearty but unceremonious shake, after which she floated by the other royal-ties without paying the slightest attention to them.

is christened To Rent.

Members of the weather bureau should know that the oldest known journal of the weather was kept by a fellow of Merton College, Oxford, during A. D. 1337-44.

College, Oxford, during A. D. 1337-44.

A physician who kept a nightly record of his pulse for five years reports that every year it falls through the spring until about midsummer, and then rises through the autumn to November or December. Then comes a second fall and a second rise, culminating in February.

There is an average of 2694 ties to a mile of railroad in this country.

An adult laboring man wastes five ounces of muscle in the course of his daily labor. A tornada at Trenton, Ga., carried off the roof of a house, leaving a sick man in his bed, unharmed but shelterless. The neigh-bors at once built a temporary shelter over him.

of muscle in the course of his daily labor.

A postal card bearing the following supersoription was received in Auburn, N. Y., a few days ago: "Postmaster Auburn, Please Del ver to Some Aufser or Cheefee of Police, N. Y." It contained the startling announcement that a reward of \$15 would be paid.

modern times.

Divers in the harbor of Syracuse have discovered a magnificent marble building, whose highest point is only three metres under the water. The building contains great stairways and columned halls. It is believed that the edifice was once used as a bath or a temple.

Next to America, France employs more women in clerical positions than any other country. Their wages as bookkeepers and accountants range between 1000 and 3000 francs a year.

The largest forest fires in Michigan have occurred a decade apart—in 1871, 1881 and 1891. 1891.

London proposes to build a structure that will throw the Eiffel tower in the shade.

The most turbulent member of the Topeka City Council is named Lull.

A woman was recently summoned as a jury in St. Louis. She took the matter philosophically and attended court, only to receive the apologies of all concerned in the hlunder.

Sea.

At Queretaro, near Mexico, soap is the currency of the place, and a legal tender for the payment of debts. The cakes are about the size of common brown Windsor, and worth 1½ cents a piece. Each cake is stamped with the name of the town where it is current and of the person authorized to manufacture and utter it. It is by no means uncommon to use these cakes for washing the hands and face, and they never lose their current value as long as the stamp is preserved. preserved.

In the gizzard of a hen killed at Lebec, Me., last week, was found a small gold pin lost 10 years ago.

Two prisoners in the Doylestown, Penn., jail allowed to attend the circus the other day returned to their cells after their pleasure.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes believes that body and mind are both affected by the character of food consumed. "An exclusively pork diet gives a bristly character to the beard and hair," and too much food from the sea gives the shine and motions of a fish.

A fad of the moment among some fadaffecting young women is to chew a flower, or, to put it more elegantly, to wear one between the lips. This, it may be added, is purely a house fashion.

A unique carpet is being made for the church of Le Cœur de Jesus, Montmartre, in Paris, by some Parisian ladies. It will cost £4000 and the names of the workers are to be embroidered around the border. The centre represents Montmartre, and above are to be the arms of the city of Paris. Emin Pasha appears to have found the the ceremony in New York State makes her his wife.

The discovery of the territory of Virginia attending Raleigh's expedition was declared by Queen Elizabeth to be the most glorious event of her reign. As a memorial of her unmarried state (in 1654) she named the country Virginia.

The following presidents were born at regular intervening periods of eight years and retired from office at same regular periods: John Adams, born 1735, retired 1801; Jefferson, born 1743, retired 1809; Madison, born 1751, retired 1817; Monroe, born 1759, retired 1825; J. Q. Adams, born 1767, but served only four years.

The president of a brass pin company of The president of a brass pin company of Ansonia, Conn., intends to rebuild the sidewalk in front of his house with pins. He will use several barrels of old and imperfect pins for the purpose.

above are to be the arms of the city of Paris. Emin Pasha appears to have found the ivory which Stanley is said to have left on his journey down to the sea after the rescue of Emin. The prudent German has telegraphed to Hamburg that he has just despatched to the coast a consignment of ivory worth \$500.000.

Wednesday last was fruitful in the unveiling of monuments. The Grant monument was presented to Galena, the Southern Ladies' Monument Association gave a monument to the Confederate dead at Jackson, Miss., and Mr. Leland Stanford enriched California with a statue of Father Junipuera Serra, the pioneer missionary of the coast.

The street railways of Paris are under the government control and the rules for their regidence are very strict. Only four rear There are over 10 miles of pneumatic tubing in Wanamaker's Philadelphia store, requiring 90 horse power to operate it.

The coast line of Alaska exceeds in length by 3020 miles that of all the rest of the United States. United States.

In proportion to its population, Australia is the largest tea-consuming country. England comes next.

Military experiments in Russia prove that the strongest walls are snow walls. No cannon can batter them down.

as the first class passengers inside, viz., significants, while those on the roof of the car right half rates. one evening to steal her watch.

The name of a Philadelphia debutante is Miss Sybil Pine-Coffin.

The laughing plant of Arabia produces black, bean-like seeds, small doses of which, when dried and powdered, intoxicate like laughing gas. The victim dances, shouts and laughs like a madman for about an hour, when he becomes exhausted and falls asleep, to awake after several hours with no recollection of his wild antics.

There is a madman for about an of polytopia and saleep, to awake after several hours with no recollection of his wild antics.

There is a madman for about an of Portugal. Prussia. Sweden and Germany are blue. Russia's color is dark green and Austria's black and vellow.

There is a man who lives entirely on a Georgia train. He goes every night to the sleeper, pays his \$1.50 and gets in the berth and sleeps through to Augusta. Next night he goes back to Atlanta. He has plenty of money, and never has anything to say to the conductor or anybody else.

The first account we have a few and the same an conductor or anybody else.

The first account we have of an armored ship is in 1530. It was one of the fleet of the Knights of St. John, entirely sheathed with lead, and it is said to have successfully resisted all the shot of that day. At the stege of Gibraltar in 1732 the French and Spaniards employed light iron bomb-proofing over their decks. The first practical use of wrought iron plates as a defence for the sides of vessels was by the French in the Crimean war in 1853, to be used against the Russian forts in the Baltic.

The flora of Europe embraces about 10,000 cently, the contracting parties to which could neither speak the other's language. The groom was a 66-year-old canal boat captain and the bride a Hungarian woman of 31, who had been a passenger on his boat to the city. The wedding ceremony, like their courting, had to be done with the aid of an interpreter.

the Russian forts in the Baltic.

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The first railway post office, the parent of the present fast mail system, was organized on the Chicago and Clinton, Ia.

An East Indian prince has lately had a bed made for him in Paris at a cost of \$25,000. Its mattress is a huge musical box, and its canopy is supported by automatic figures that wave fans to cool the air.

A newspaper started in Bay City, Mich., is christened To Rent.

Members of the weather bureau should know that the oldest known journal of the weather was kept by a fellow of Merton College Oxford during A D 133740 and 11 is and 20 is the present fast may be a fellow of Merton College Oxford during A D 133740 and the reason of the surface of weather was kept by a fellow of Merton College Oxford during A D 133740 and the college O

would simply smile a soft, bland smile.

Thear is a spring in Bear valley, near Chambersburg. Penn. from the surface of which bubbles of sand and air ascend about 10 inches and then burst. The spring is 10 feet in diameter. The water is pure and refreshing.

Near Buchanan, Ga., a few days ago, W. A. Keith found a solid flint rock near the centre of the heart of a pine tree. How the rock got there is a mystery.

Boston Meekly Globe. TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1891.

		Pocket			Calendar.			
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yet how few will endure one .- [Feltham.

TO GLOBE READERS.

You will find many good things in this issue. Miss Elaine Goodale, who marries this week one of the tribe of the late SITTING BULL, tells experience at the Pine Ridge agency in "My Life Among the Sioux." HENRY GEORGE, JR., contributes an interview with Cardinal Manning on labor and capital. Joseph Howard writes that "The Indispensable Man is Not Numerous." GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND has something interesting to say about the Prince of Wales, WILLIAM H. SEWARD and Bret Harte. Mothers and daughters will find one whole page devoted to them and containing the latest fashions. Everybody is beginning to be interested in politics. It is not too early. The latest politi cal news is included with all the general news of the week.

Next week Andrew H. WARD will contribute another valuable paper on how to make farming pay. Early in the autumn he will edit an agricultural department, which is intended to be the best in New England.

SOUVENIR SPOONS.

One of the most popular of the reigning fads is the souvenir spoon. The visitor to Boston carries home to delight his wife and daughters tokens of Salem witchcraft, or the landing of the Pilgrims, or the Battle of Bunker Hill, or, if the family tastes are literary, bright medallions of Longfellow or WHITTIER. The New York trip is commemorated by quaint little effigies of PETER STUYVESANT OF Father KNICKERBOCKER, and every city in the land has some bit of history or gem of tradition worthy of representation upon the precious metal.

The originator of this idea must be cred ited with a happy inspiration. Hardly any other utensil of domestic and civilized life is so well calculated as the spoon to revive recollections and keep associations before us. It is the first used in infancy, and usually the last in old age. It finds frequent employment in the nursery, the sickroom, at the family table, and around the convivial board. Fingers can take the place of knives and forks in an emergency, but they are poor substitutes for spoons, which are equally convenient for ds or liquids, and are even used by the cook and the doctor as standards of measurement. Thus a little reflection shows them to be indispensable.

We can live without love, we can live without gold. And many of life's pleasant boons;
But we find ourselves suddenly left in the cold If we try to live without spoons.

It is not strange, therefore, in view of this early and long-continued intimacy with the spoon that there has been a quick and general public response to the suggestion of and frequently driven to work on the pub this memorial or commemorative scheme. But, having proved so satisfactory in its experimental stages, is it not possible to extend it and make it more comprehensive? Let it be given a more immediate and familiar character. In earlier days no bride's dower was complete unless it contained a generous supply of coin silver spoons marked in old English text, and no heirlooms are more highly prized in any family today than these antiques. But how much more valuable would they be in the eyes of fortunate heritors, if in addition they bore the "counterfeit presentments" of their great-great-grandmothers. How pleasant to be daily reminded from soup to coffee that they had great-great-grandmothers, and how agreeable to contemplate the dainty stomachers, the picturesque kirtles and the high-heeled shoes of those sweet-faced ancestors in the maiden or matronly period of their lives.

It is hardly possible to repair the neglect of the past, but it can be guarded against for the future. The leading place occupied by spoons in the display of a young bride's wedding gifts today, shows that their position in the domestic economy is as honorable as ever. But if they are made souvenir spoons they will gain in value and distinction as the generations come and go, making from one to another silver links of family history. In the midst of June weddings and contemplated housekeeping arrangements on generous scales, is not this worth considering? ROBERT G. FITCH.

WALES AND HIS ROYAL SALARY. The baccarat scandal has had the natural the Liberal party have always protested in commerce-almost the only means left loudly against the prodigality of the Prince | them by which to earn a subsistence. of Wales, but as in his person is supposed to be represented the wealth, importance failed to recognize in the Jews equal citizens for Brother Clarkson to claim the young element in England.

of 100,000 pounds a year from the civil list, even with the peasant of Russia, has but plus the revenues of the Duchy of Corn- very slender foundation, if any at all, in tive spark, are sweeping over miles upon him for love.

the King of Denmark, is granted a further as an economic exploiter. allowance of 30,000 pounds a year by Parliament. The Prince has three fixed residences which also furnish a large incidental rental, while each of his children receives from the nation an annual income of from Uncle Sam-that bounty which the 6000 pounds. It would be a modest esti- sugar raiser anticipates when another summate to say that his allowance of pocket mer is midway in its course. The Verciation

money is \$1,000,000 a year. And yet from year to year Albert ED. the Western man who has turned his atten-WARD pleads piteously to Parliament that tion to sorghum, the Louisiana planter he cannot make ends meet. And when one whose interests are all in sugar, will all goldolaters, who may learn after a while looks over the extent and splendor of his have a share in the tribute of esteem, establishment his plea does not look alto- amounting to between \$12,000,000 and gether unreasonable. His three princely \$15,000,000, which McKinley has preresidences entail the presence of an army of pared for these lucky government beneretainers of all descriptions. As the repre- ficiaries. sentative of a vast political and business nouse he must do the royal thing as an entertainer. He is supposed to fill the roll of rounds agriculturists who devote themthe best dressed man in England, while the selves to other lines of products certainly have a claim to their share. There is the Princess is the acknowledged leader in the hay crop, for instance. Why not put a female fashionable world. bounty on every ton of hay cut this side of

The Prince of Wales is simply on a royal scale what the chief representative of a the Canadian border? Such a course would first-class business house is in his sphere. give an immense impetus to this peculiar The latter individual is expected to travel and extensive New England farming in necessities. in first-class style, to entertain liberally, dustry. Every potato raised on American and be as profuse as becomes the heavy ad- soil should be rewarded by a gift, if every vertising card of the establishment. On gallon of maple syrup is entitled to purely business principles a discreet and horoughly self-contained royal advance agent of the British establishment would be is devoted, might be encouraged by this well worth his salary of \$1,000,000 a year whether or not he or she is a sub- as an advertising feature. Unfortunately scriber, will send a list of 10 or a for the office these royal "first gentlemen of dozen names of persons in his or her | England," especially of the present reignneighborhood, THE WEEKLY GLOBE ing house, have been signally picturesque

It will be interesting to await the reception in store for the baccarat prince when he again stands at the door of the faithful Commons treasury pleading for an increased allowance of pocket money. It would not be strange if WALES should find that he has To reprehend well is the most necessary and | at last "gone and done it" once too often. the hardest part of friendship. Who is there Sir William Gordon-Cumming, in spite of that sometimes does not merit a check? and the verdict found against him, has not been tration is the secretary of the treasury. The damaged nearly as much as the heir-apparent to Victoria's crown.

THE JEWS AND THE RUSSIANS.

There is probably no problem or question n the world, however apparently conclusive in its presentation, but that another side to it could be unravelled with little care and straits to which the treasury is reduced that with little inclination. Nobody, for instance, would seriously attempt to defend the Russian government in their action such principles as animate Russian legislation for its Jewish subjects. But a circulation of the country shows him to be furnished. glance at the true situation of the case will elucidate some points which, at least, may assist in the explication of the dominant antipathy towards that unfortunate race in Russia. The Russian Jew. generically speaking,

does not present an attractive individuality even to the most unbiassed of Russians. The largeness of their numbers—there are himself without any available balance save tion from the following sizes: 3,000,000 Jews in Russia-afforded them ample scope for the nourishment and development of that exclusiveness for which the Hebrews are famous. In smaller towns of the Baltic provinces they frequently outnumber the other inhabitants, and display and emphasize those national characteristics which, whenever and wherever they appeared, have never failed to alienate popular sympathy and popular favor. The majority of them are uneducated, ignorant of the language of the country, and ostentatious in ignoring the customs and manners of the people they live amongst. They have a language of their own, a dress of their own, a manner and life of their own which cannot but excite antipathy in the met, and all the fountains of revenue wheredisciplined spirit of such a military nation as the Russians are. While this alone would explain, in a measure, the reasons of the antagonism latent even in the breast of the nost educated Russian, there are factors at work which are calculated to make the Jew particularly objectionable in the eyes of the

It must not be forgotten that Russia is ssentially an agricultural country, and agricultural forces of the West, clamoring that the largest extent of rural Russia is for unrestricted coinage. Over against ortioned out in small holdings, of which | them are the shrewd money lenders of the the state is the proprietor and the peasant the tenant. The taxes which the peasant pays in lieu of rent are certain to be demanded and collected by the government no matter with what personal misfortunes or natural adversities the peasant may have met in his agricultural labors. The bad hole. If, with the promise of good tchinovnik-the official-does not consider the vicissitudes of the weather, nor the fluctuations of the grain market; the rent must be paid at all from currency famine the Republican party hazards, and if the peasant has no money. his goods and chattels are taken from him | trophic defeat in 1892. and sold; he is often deprived of his home lic highways in order to pay off the debt he owes to the government. While the Russian government is in reality this exorbitant and merciless landlord, while the heavy taxation really is at the bottom of the serious evil, there is another cause of the peasants' distress which the sufferer is apt quicker to recognize, because it is more mmediate and more palpable to him than the intricate system of the Russian government, the forms of which he has been brought up to regard as a natural and necessary environment of national exist- Chevalier de Bum.' tence. It is the Jew who invades his home at first as a peddler, then as a money lender, and who frequently ends by owning the produce of his next harvest. It is at the Jewish inn where he spends most of his money, where he pledges most of his

clothes, where he often mortgages his alleven his next year's prospects. Is it not natural, then, that when ruin stares him in the face, when oppressed with poverty, and sometimes driven from his home, the simple-minded Russian peasant becomes more desperate and violent against the Jew, than against the government of the Czar, which has a million of armed men to defend it? In stating all this, it is not meant to justify the action of the Russian government

against the Jews. On the contrary, the and has to tell the boys that for the first time on that great event he finds himself Russian Jews have a double plea for their position in Russia. They contend that if they are usurers, middlemen, and economic parasites in general, it is because the laws of the country restrict them to such occupation. The law interdicts them the ownership of land, the holding of any official position, and even the residence of the effect to set in motion another great wave capitals of the empire. They are restricted of reflection in England as to the enormous to the lower professions and to business, expense, financial, moral and political, of and it appears an unmitigated cruelty to supporting a royal puppet to advertise the impose additional hardships which would must give it away. empire and its resources. The radicals of operate to prevent their finding occupation

men. They have already enlisted under the banner of the party of progress, and enand hospitality of the kingdom the over- of the empire, while it stringently imposes weight of public opinion always remains in on them all the duties and obligations to listed "for the war," too. favor of carrying all his extravagances. It which a Russian subject is liable. All this is the necessity of carrying his vices and is a grave mistake in the policy of any excesses too that strains to the danger point administration; it is a dangerous pro-24th in Brooklyn. Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT, who the patience of the sober and thoughtful gramme for any executive. But it must be remembered, at the same time, The income of Albert Edward consists that the reason of the Jewish antipathy

wall, amounting to about 40,000 pounds a religious prejudice, and that it is mostly miles of magnificent woodlands in northern wall, amounting to about 40,000 pounds a religious prejudice, and that it is mostly influenced by the fact of the Canada and the provinces. Surely some year. The Princess, although she in-

an acre now unprofitable to its owner.

the most costly legacies left by the never to

THE DILEMMA OF THE TREASURY.

with the most scanty financial material.

poverty of resources.

redemption of the greenbacks.

Whether through a want of shrewdness,

people by a policy of "bluff," the secretary

boldly announced his readiness to pay off

\$51,000,000 of 41/2 per cent. bonds at ma

turity on Sept. 1, a feat which was well

understood by the financial world to be im-

Meanwhile the available cash in the treas

pull out of its present embarrassment,

While all these financial difficulties are

culminating a new presidential election is

approaching. The Billion-Dollar Congress

has put the administration into a very

crops and rapidly enlarging industrial en-

terprises in the West and South, some

means are not found to save those sections

will pay the forfeit in the shape of a catas-

EDITORIAL POINTS.

Following the late mammoth strike of

cabmen in Paris 10,000 "bus" drivers in

London have blocked the wheels of trave

pending a demand for better wages. As

was the case in Paris the London public are

with the strikers, and are hoping that the

The 40-fathom title of the Prince of

Wales as registered in the Saxe-Gotha

Almanac is calculated to make all college

and other honorary sheepskins look green with envy. Why not tack on the additional

The dispute as to who can justly clain

the honor of being the last man killed in

estness. It is pretty evident that some-

the war is being carried on with great ear

body must have been the last man, and i

wouldn't be strange if his friends have often wished that the "distinction" had

Col. RUPPERT of Poughkeepsie has just

left his bond for \$1700 with the customs

officials of New York in satisfaction of the

duty on three St. Bernard dogs for which he

paid \$12,000. Even a dog is not allowed to

wear an untaxed coat into this highly pro-

The net treasury balance has got down

to \$3,900,000. Won't Uncle Sam look glum

when he comes out Fourth of July morning

The pension appropriations having faller

Again there is a movement in the San

Diego country to colonize Lower California and ultimately annex its sands and tarantu-

las to the United States. But if Uncle Sam

takes the desert peninsula at all, Mexico

CLARKSON'S CTY for the organization of

young men's clubs in the interest of Repub-

BEECHER's statue is to be unveiled on the

Forest fires, spreading from some locomo-

licanism carries with it a great compliment

short, 1600 heads will have to pay the forfeit

with Superintendent PORTER himself.

tected country until the Treasury Depart-

"Grand Knight of the Baccarat and

drivers as well as themselves will soon be

able to get there.

fallen upon another.

ment rules otherwise.

"dead strapped?"

tension of the bonds at lower rates.

them.

be forgotten Billion Dollar Congress.

perited a handsome dowry from her father. Jew appearing in Russia, voluntarily or not, vent such a terrible waste Minnesota boasts of the latest new part It is a secret organization, and seems to be founded on the odd idea that candidates for IF NOT, WHY NOT!

office should be chosen according to their It will be a very acceptable little gift skill in general political debate. The projectors have hampered their "party" with the inexpressive name of the National Asso monter who has looked after his maple sap,

Iowa Prohibitionists have come squarely for the free coinage of silver. This will cause further grief and wonder to the that there are a few things in finance that even they do not fully understand.

The prediction that cholera or dysentery will follow in the wake of the past severe grip season has no foundation except in the fact that those maladies have been some-times known to follow the influenza. Nevertheless carefulness in drink and diet But why create a favored class of the raisers of sugar? If presents are going the during the summer months is always wise.

> HENRY GEORGE, JR., says that a bicycle tariff to cost \$100 in the United States. But a patient people could bear exorbitant taxation on their pleasures, if the government would only be merciful with their

All the outgoing European steamers have booked heavy lists of passengers this week. This is another factor in the currency dilemma which does not tend to ease the bounty; and the odcriferous onion, to which situation of Secretary Foster. just now only a comparatively limited area

The middle classes of England are "mad | and where? ear through" with WALES, and it is the sort of money recognition to pre-empt many middle classes that rule England as with a rod of iron. Whenever they make up their This discrimination against the great ma principle of robbing Peter to pay Paul is to be seriously adopted, all classes of producers must invite a serious to be righted. If the angry enough to "stand from under" down goes the throne, and the nobility along with it if it knows no better than to robb the power. If they get angry enough to "stand from under" down goes the throne, and the nobility along the power. If they get angry enough to "stand from under" down goes the throne, and the nobility along the power. If they get angry enough to "stand from under" down goes the throne, and the nobility along the power. If they get angry enough to "stand from under" down goes the throne, and the nobility along the power. If they get angry enough to "stand from under" down goes the throne, and the nobility along the power. If they get angry enough to "stand from under" down goes the throne, and the nobility along the power. If they get angry enough to "stand from under" down goes the throne, and the nobility along the power. If they get angry enough to "stand from under" down goes the throne, and the nobility along the power. If they get angry enough to "stand from under" down goes the throne, and the nobility along the power. If they get angry enough to "stand from under" down goes the throne, and the nobility along the power. If they get angry enough to "stand from under" down goes the throne angry enough to "stand from under" down goes the throne angry enough to "stand from under" down goes the throne angry enough to "stand from under" down goes the throne angry enough to "stand from under" down goes the throne angry enough to "stand from under" down goes the throne angry enough to "stand from under" down goes the throne angry enough to "stand from under" down goes the throne angry enough to "stand from under" down goes the throne angry enough to "stand from under" down goes the throne angry enough to "stand from under" down goes the throne angry enough to "stand from under" down goes the throne angry enough to "stand from under" down goes the throne angry ducers must insist on a fair distribution of its folly of Charles the First's day. the spoils of this ingenious scheme, one of

WALL PAPER GIVEN AWAY.

The Globe Protects Its Subscribers from Another Trust, and Helps Them to

The most perplexed man in the adminiswith laboriously worked designs, or to Billion-Dollar Congress squandered the refresco, or to paint the bare walls of a room sources of the nation to the point of depletion and now he is left to cover the retreat in order to make them pleasing to yourself and your friends. Art has expended so much thought and skill upon wall paper, As the pressure becomes greater from day and secured such rich effects, that you can to day Secretary Foster shows evidence of cover bare walls with paper and make them being badly "rattled." So desperate are the straits to which the treasury is reduced that vie with the most expensively decorated on land. Think the value now about \$250. Can A touch the land in any way? Does not it belong to trade dollar builion into standard dollar, as attractiveness.

And you can buy wall paper of The Globe device that cannot add more than \$5,000,towards the Jews, or endeavor to advocate 000 to the circulation. His eagerness to at a price so low that there is no longer any add this comparatively small drop to the reason for having the walls of any room un-

You can receive samples from which to badly scared and reveals a most lamentable select a desirable pattern, and order from the pattern, without the trouble and ex- pay A as well as B? In 1881, Secretary WINDOM found himself pense of a journey out of town. in a somewhat similar dilemma, but he had

These wall papers are put up in three at his disposal \$100,000,000 of available bundles only, and include enough yards to Apply to Commissioner of Public Lands, money. Since then the treasury has genpaper a room that does not have any doors erally been amply provided for every emergency until now, when the secretary finds or windows in it, and there will be no deviathe \$100,000,000 of gold set apart for the

No. 1 contains enough paper to furnish a room 11x9x8, or 320 square feet in all. This is the ordinary small room. No. 2 will paper a medium-sized room of

or a desire to ward off the suspicions of the 11x11x9, or 450 square feet. No. 3 will paper a large room of 18x14x9.

or 576 square feet. Prices as follows: Lot No. 1, \$1.75. Lot No. 2, \$2.25.

possible, except by means of an unwarranted Lot No. 3, \$2.75. tampering with the gold reserve or an ex-The prices include a border nine inches deep. The paper will be sent by express, the charges to be paid by the purchaser, but ury has run down very nearly to nothing. orders of \$25 and upward will be sent free The pension appropriations can barely be to any railway station in the United States. By getting up a club to buy wall paper you with to meet the government's current ex-

dismal and desperate prospect lies ahead press charges. With each order will be sent complete the splendid condition of the crops makes and explicit instructions, enabling any one it certain that more than the ordinary supply of currency will be required to handle to prepare the wall, make the paste and hang the paper as well as any workman can do it.

Confronting the lamentable predicament No order will be received unless the subof the Treasurer are the great organized scriber has sent for samples and selected a forced to answer this?

The receive samples 2. What is the meaning of crop lien. pattern, or patterns. To receive samples every subscriber must send 5 cents to prepay ostage on samples. East watching to see how the Treasury will Address THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston.

Mass.

A COMPOSITE CREATURE.

[Fred H. Curtiss in Judge.] As born to the purple and ermine, She reigned from October till May; At dinner, reception and german Men bowed 'neath the spell of her sway, Her realm was within the four hundred, And would have triumphantly closed

Had it not been alloyed by the one dread Of being deposed. But sunshine is fringed with a shadow; The night closely follows the day;
"Twere folly in her El Dorado

To reign with none nigh to obey. For now, with the coming of summer And under a new regime, Her recreant suitors turn from her Like those of a dream.

From the turmoil and heat of the city The tide of society flows. And then—it seems almost a pity-The daisy replaces the rose. Another will claim our devotion, Our hearts and our footsteps incline To seek at the mountain or ocean The summer girl's shrine.

L'ENVOY. And yet, by a wise dispensation, Each one can our fealty claim; 'Tis only a change of location, The girls are the same.

Epigrams From a Bright Woman's Novel.

[Rlanche Willis Howard in the Open Door.] It's easier to talk than to work. There are good hearts in prison. Young people should be ingenuous A good rider must study his animal. It would be so beautiful to be needed Be intelligent, but on no account original It is a crime for a human soul to sell itself Happily great hate is even rarer than grea

Don't run about appealing to people's bet The great world people have little time or sentimental friendship. How society takes a thing is more im-ortant than the thing itself. A fool can make a wise man uneasy, if he ooks at him long enough.

It's as difficult to realize another man's passion as his rheumatism. One may be as harmless as an old mule out one does not like it thrown in one's face Lovers may not amount to much, but they among the census office clerks. It might not be a bad plan to head the procession

are more interesting than most things women talk about. Society does not like a young person to act like an old maid, or a blue-stocking, or be instructive or superior.

A certain gentleman whose chin is greater than his generosity said to a friend: "If you didn't smoke such fine cigars, you could live in a brown stone house.' "Do you live in a brown stone house?"

"Well, if you didn't live in a brown stone house you could smoke as fine cigars as this!" Quite Unusual.

[New York Weekly.] Miss De Pink-Did you hear about Miss

Bullion's engagement to a foreign noblesucceeded the great preacher in Plymouth man? church, is to make the address. It is sure to Mr. Mr. Goodfello-Yes; everybody is talking



Christmas Plum Pudding.

the Editor of the Globe: If the receipt for English plum pudding asked for ndent is for the Christmas variety

the following is the genuine:
Eight eggs, one cup milk, one pound curtants, one
pound raisins, stoned, quarter pound citron, threequarters pound suct, ohopped fine, one pound flour, one pound light brown sugar, one spoonful each of pimento, cinnamon, ginger and cloves, one nutmeg, and one wineglass of French brandy. If the maker is a member of the Prohibition party, t may be well to close the eyes while adding the last

The whole should be stirred by each which costs \$50 in England is made by the the family "for luck." Boil slowly for eight hours n a cloth, and invite the writer to dinner.

> Theosophical Literature. 1. Where can the latest and best anti-tobacco li lectures or works be obtained? 2. Is there a Buddhistic church or Brahmistic society in the United States, and where?
> 3. Where can the religious works of the Hindoos

4. Is there a paper published in the United States ted to Buddhism or Brahmism, and by whom 1. Can be obtained at Boston Public Library.

tained, or in other words Theosophical litera-

2. There is no Buddhistic church in America, but here are several Theosophical societies in different

Length. To the Editor of The Globe Will you please state which is the longest bridge

To Divide the Property. If a man dies without making a will, said ma Beautify Their Homes.

It is not necessary to buy costly stuffs wives, can the children of the first wife claim a part of the property, there being no property whatever until after the second marriage?

CONSTANT READER.

Certainly, all the children share equally

in the world.

Wants to Evade Payment 1. Borrowed \$175 of A and bought a piece of nd. Note given in return for money borrowe Have since borrowed \$150 of B and given mortgage B until mortgage is paid. Should sell if thought there was any way of A getting hold of land. 2. If I was trusteed for the sum of g150 how uld they get it when I only make about \$35 month? Am I obliged to work at place until it is paid, or how do they do it? If I was paid by the

1. A can attach the land, and why shouldn't you 2. It would make a difference about trusteeing i ou were paid weekly.

week would it make any difference about trusteeing

Washington, D. C. Will you please tell me where I must apply for Western land, under the old homestead law or herwise? Also whether there is now any land to be given to women who will immediately build upon

The High Fence.

Is there a law against putting up a high fence, grapevine trellis, or other screen between you and an offensive neighbor? Is there a law limiting the neight of a tence, or such screens above mentioned

There is a law against high fences, but nonagainst trellises. Height of fences is limited to six

An Abusive Husband. I left my husband three years ago because I could not get along with his abuse. I sued him for support but did not prosecute suit. Can he get a divorce from me, as I am willing to live with him again if he promises to do right by me in future?

The question of divorce can be decided only by the penses are rapidly drying up. While this can take advantage of this, and save exture as to render it impossible for you to live with him, and whether you have, during the three years, made any move towards living with him again.

> Census and Insurance. 1. I have received a circular from the census office Washington requesting me to fill out said circular, hus informing them whether my property was nortgaged or not, and to what extent. Will I be

3. If a man has his house mortgaged can he sure the house against fire or other accidents? 4. If the house is burned must the person who holds the mortgage rebuild it? Would the person who mortgaged the property lose anything by fire?

1. I should answer.
2. What the land produces—hay, grain, etc. 3. Yes. 4. The owner or insurance company would re

The Receipt. Can a person be obliged to give a receipt when money is paid to him? Is there a law to that effect or is it simply a custom?

B. C. K.

It is only a custom. Mortgaged Machine.

Please tell me if a sewing machine which mortgaged, on which payment is due, can be taken for debt. I am a dressmaker and depend upon it for a livelihood. Can I take the poor debtor's oath

It can be taken on the mortgage. Taking poor ebtor's oath would not save it.

Pensions.

My father, a captain in the late war, died in 1866

rom injuries received during an engagement, leav

In a widow and three very young children.

No pension was applied for under old pension law, the necessary witnesses being dead. Now, if pension money is obtained under new pension law (June 27, 1890), what share, if any, falls to each child? What is a captain's pension?

RENE RAY. If the children are over 16 years of age they can-

not receive any pension. A captain's pension is believe, \$20 per month.

Naturalization. If a person comes from a foreign country, say a the age of 15 years, must be get out papers to be ome a citizen?

Yes, unless his parent does so while he is unde age, in which case the son would become naturalized by the action of the parent.

A Queer One. If a Catholic girl and man get married by a pries in Massachusetts and the husband leaves his wife and she does not live with him for six months, can she get married again if the priest gives his consent

She cannot marry without a legal divorce. The Dollar Longed For.

with the State, or paying into the United States

 In 1886 I began to work for a man on piece cork. Since that time he has not paid me in full, out has given me a small amount at different times, so at the end of each year quite a balance was due me. I have now ceased to work for him. How shall

2. Can I charge 6 per cent. for the money owed At his request I loaned him the books, and he has nade false entries of over \$75, claimed to have been aid me. Can I make him show receipts for same?
4. I have made out a copy of my original books, and shall send same to him. Can he claim the original books to check same up by, or has he got to go by whatever account he has in his possession?

1. You can bring suit on your account. You can make him show evidence of payment.
 He must show his books or account against

yours.

Mortgage and Lease. My house is mortgaged and the time has run out over a year ago; if the "bank" which holds mort-gage should decide to foreclose, must they give me

Over 10 months ago I bought furniture on leas (so called), and have made all the payment aptly up to five weeks ago, which was the las of it.

Isn't it remarkable?

Yes, indeed. They say she is marrying him for love.

Isn't it remarkable?

Yes, indeed. They say she is marrying sent all the goods yet, and I think they have not sent all the goods yet, and I think they have had time enough to do so. Can they take away the

goods from me, as I have stopped paying money to Can a lease be considered a sort of contract, or is it all in favor of the "furniture dealer?" I have not notified them that I should not pay any more money until I received the goods, but I have just stopped paying. Have I done right or not?

The bank will give notice by publishing in a newsaper three weeks.

If the furniture dealer has not delivered all the goods you can compel him to do so and will not be obliged to pay for those not delivered; better keep on paying. The lease is a "sort of contract" and is quite binding on both parties.

SUMMER IRONING.

Hints to the Housewife for Making the Work Cool and Pleasant. [New York Sun.]

Ironing at best is hard work, and hot ork, and yet, with the exercise of a little judicious planning and purpose to make it as easy as possible, even this work can be done with a degree of comfort undreamed of by many a housemother who gets blind and faint over her ironing table. There is an oil stove whose crucial top has places for three irons at once. It costs \$2.50, and burns half a gallon of oil in 10 hours

burns half a gallon of oil in 10 hours,

It takes up only about a square foot of space, and can be set on a bare table without danger of fire. It is wise, though, to put a bit of tin or sheet iron under it. Establish your table in the nicest place possible; between door and window of a hall room if you can.

Set the little stove just outside, where the heat will not strike you. Put a thick rug or carpet under your feet, and wear loose, low shoes, not slippers.

It is not necessary to stand throughout the ironing, though. You may sit on a high stool and do the small pieces without the least trouble. Have the clothes-basket within reach of your right hand, the clothes-horse on your left, and you need not move, save to change irons.

Keep three or four holders, and as one gets hot lay it saide and take a fresh one. And do not persuade yourself that good housewifery will be outraged if you tron plain towels, sheets, napkins and so on in double fold. If they are clean and sweet and decently smooth, the utmost letter of summer law is fulfilled.

Trifles all, no doubt, but it is the sum of unconsidered trifles that makes the weariness of living. ness of living.

Safe Place.

[Chicago Tribune. First crook-Step into this doorway, Bill and I'll tell you about that crib we're going to crack tomorrow night. Second crook-But somebody'll come along and get onto us.

Unprecedented.

[Lafe.] Mr. Howeljames-Emerson, I fear that I have detected you in an untruth. Emerson Howeljames (hanging his head) -Yes, father. Mr. Howeljames-What a disgrace, Emer-

son! To think that you, the son of a Boston novelist, should be caught telling a story.

A Sensible Idea. [Texas Siftings.] A Texas lady said to her little daughter

'This is your grandfather's birthday, Mamie. You must pray that he will live to an old age."
"No, ma; he is old enough already. I'll just pray for him to grow younger instead of

> An International Affair. [Life.]

"There's Prince Spaghetti still bidding adieu to his fiancee. By the way, isn't their wedding to be a fortnight earlier than was announced?"
"Yes. The board of immigration decided that he must be returned by the vessel that brought him."

Nobody Will Dare to Laugh-Out Loud. [Chicago Tribune.] Banker Willis-At last, Miranda, I have gained the goal of my ambition, I am worth \$21,000,000.

Mrs. Willis—O. I am so glad, Jethro! so thankful! We'll spell our name W now, won't we?

Some Hungry, Blind Gentleman Might. [Cloak Review.] Father—If you paid more attention to cooking and less to dress, my dear, you would make a much better wife. Daughter-Yes, father, but who would marry me?

Killed by a Fallen Tree. tor at 10 years of age. BANGOR, Me., June 13.-It was a peculiar accident that resulted in the death of the man Holt at East Dexter yesterday. He was resting in the shade under the roots of an overturned tree. When a workman severed the trunk, the roots flew back in place and killed Holt.

A Beginning.

[Harper's Bazar.]
Digby (showing his new purchase)—I hink I can make quite a horse out of him. Highy-You certainly have a good framework.

At the Public School.

[Harper's Bazar.]

"Ah, my little boy," said the condescending gentleman, "and what might your age

Just the Trouble. [Detroit Free Press.]

"I am willing to write jokes on most any subject except love," said the paragrapher, "but when it comes to joking about that—"
"You ain't in it, eh?"
"Well, yes, I am; that's why I can't joke about it."

Entirely So. [New York Recorder.]

"Bridget, are the people you work for high-toned? "High-toned, is it? Shure, and don't they provide parlor matches for use in the

They'll Probably Become Life Partners. [London Fun.] He-Will you be my partner in a game of vhist? She (archly)—Why should you choose me? He (gallantly)—Because you have such

winning ways. Not a Hint, of Course. [Harper's Bazar.] Milkman-Shall I leave the usual quart of milk on the front step, ma'am, in the

morning?
Mistress of the house—No. I think a pint will be enough, it looks so much like rain. Odd Items from Everywhere. Of the estimated wheat crop of 1891 of 500,000,000 bushels Uncle Sam's folks will need at least 360,000,000 for home use and will have but 140,000,000 bushels for ex-

A few weeks ago some naval officers in A few weeks ago some haval officers in exploding a heavy charge of dynamite at Newport discovered that the exact impression of a leaf, that had gotten under the package, was imprinted on the iron block below. Several tests were subsequently made, all of which brought the same results

sults.

The slot machine has been put to a new use in Birmingham, Eng., being applied to the gas meter in tenement houses. When gas is wanted you drop a two-penny piece in the slot and get gas for an hour, at the end of which time it goes out and it requires another coin to turn it on. Queen Victoriais now the oldest sovereign in Europe except the King of Denmark, who is her senior by one year.

The Tay bridge in Scotland is the longest pridge in the world, being 10,780 feet in length.

An autograph letter of Abraham Lincoln to a friend is said to contain the following:
"Do not worry. Eat three square meals a day. Say your prayers. Think of your wife. Be courteous to your creditors. Keep your digestion good. Steer clear of biliousness. Exercise. Go slow and goeasy. May be there are other things that your especial case requires to make you happy, but, my friend, these, I reckon, will give you a good lift."

The reduction of postage between India and England is thus announced by a Kulu Branch postmaster: "Sir, Europe postage, she is degraded, she is two annas six pie, registration fee she stands two annas, she intact."

The Ceylon pearl fishery, last season was the second largest on record during the A man in Perth Amboy advertises that he is in desperate straits for "a good hand organ" with which to amuse himself and drive his neighbors to distraction.

The Bank of Scotland issued £1 notes as early as 1704, and their issue has since been continued without interruption. which the learned divine is chaplain. He has written a good many books, and is one of the best living authorities on Unitarian doctrine. He is the author of three chapters in the "Memorial History of Bos

MEN YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.



SAM'L JUNE BARROWS, D. D.

readers of this sketch would know the subject of it on the street. Yet the very learned and accomplished editor and preacher, of whom it tells, is closely identified with most of the more noteworthy philanthropies of Boston, and is intimately associated with the leaders of religious thought throughout

the country. He has had a very romantic career. He has been newsboy, telegrapher, stenographer, private secretary, city editor, war correspondent, divinity student, managing editor and Unitarian minister. At present he is the editor of the Boston Christian Register, the organ of Unitarian faith and

His name is Samuel June Barrows, and he has the right, if he should care to exercis it, which he doesn't, for he is a very modest nan, of putting after his name the letters D. D., among others.

He is of striking personal appearance. He is six feet high, and rather slender, but he is large-boned and muscular, and 20 years ago he weighed about 180 pounds. Those were the days when he travelled across the first crook (looking at the sign over the door)—No, we're safe here. This firm doesn't advertise. hair," the ill-fated Gen. Custer. He has large, irregular features that habitually present a peculiarly winsome expression and his dark, magnificent eyes always glov with fine enthusiasm.

He was born in New York city on the 26th day of May, in the year 1845. His father was an Englishman, and a cousin of the famous Col. Hoe of printing pres fame. His mother came of the bluest old Knickerbocker stock in New York, and in the days of her belldom she led the famous dances at the Battery. Lafayette visited her family at her home on the Hudson.

Dr. Barrows' father was one of the mos celebrated mechanical experts of his time. and to this day are preserved in the Hoe factory some specimens of his marvellous mechanical genius. He died when his boy Samuel, was 4 years old. He had been ill for a long time before, and the expenses of medical attendance had been great, so that Mrs. Barrows found herself a widow with six children and not much money. But she was Knickerbocker, and therefore plucky and she went to work making shoe blacking from an old receipt that had been her father-in-law's property and which he gave to her. She brought up her large family on this shoe-blacking, and lived to an old age. Samuel J. Barrows was 8 years old when his mother got him a place in Col. Hoe's Mrs. Logan's Home Magazine counting room. He went to work filing newspapers. He filed them well, too, and he remained in Col. Hoe's office 10 years.

Col. Hoe was absent most of the time in Europe. The only education that young Barrows eceived was what he could get from the public night schools of New York. For 10 years he worked 12 hours a day and studied

several hours at night. He was 9 years old when Col. Hoe, a warm personal friend of Prof. Morse, put up a tel egraph line in New York, and the boy that was filing newspapers learned the telegraph, so that he was a good opera-

Tribune when he saw an advertisement of a school of shorthand. He studied shorthand and mastered it, purchasing with money that he borrowed from a rich cousin "Graham's Stenography" that he still possesses. A year later to a day he was carrying another bundle and he read an advertisement for a stenographer. He wrote in answer to the advertisement and got the place. It was the position of private secretary in the office of Fowler & Wells. He stayed there one year and then his health gave out. It was war time then and he tried to get into the navy, but he couldn't pass the military examination on account of his broken down physical condition. So he

to study medicine. After two years at the water cure he went to New York and became a reporter on the World. That summer he was made city editor, and was the youngest man on the staff of the paper. He "scooped" the city on trict attorney giving the confession of the murderer to Barrows exclusively, because of the uniform fairness and courtesy with which the young reporter had treated everybody in the case. His fame as a newspaper man spread, and one day a telegram came. It said: "Will you accept the position of private secretary to William H. Seward?"

He walked home on air to his young wife

and showed her the missive. She made a

woman's answer: she cried.

services were ended in the State Department Mr. Barrows was engaged as private secretary to Hamilton Fish, the new secretary of state. While he was at Washington he studied at the Columbian University, an institution founded for the purpose of giving government clerks and officials a chance to receive a classical education without relinquishing their daily government duties. Finally he left Washington to take the divinity course at Harvard, where he remained three years. In the summers of those three years he was employed as surveyor by the Northern Pacific road, and the New York Tribune engaged him to send correspondence from points of interest en route. He had been the Tribune's correspondent at Harvard, and his reports of Agassiz' investigations and researches were sent all over the country.

The first year of his travelling on the plains he was with Custer and Stanley, and the second summer he spent in the Black hills with the former. Indeed, he narrowly missed being with the Custer band when the horrible slaughter of the Little Big Horr, took place.

After graduation from Harvard he went to Leipsic University with his wife and travelled a year in Germany and Switzer

He came back to Boston in 1875 and was settled in Dorchester in 1876 as pastor of the Meeting House Hill church. He stayed there four years, and in 1880 he was called to the editorship of the Christian Register He has a wife and two children, a charm ing daughter 17 years old, Mabel H. Bar rows, who is the managing editor of "The Jabberwock," the organ of the high school, and a little boy 5 years old.

His daughter is an accomplished classical scholar and a first-rate "newspaper man."

Mr. Barrows lives out in Dorchester. His chiefest fad is music. He plays the violin and the flute with the skill of a professional musician, and he can criticise a symphony or a Wagnerian concert in true

Scottish reviewer style.

He owns a war horse that carried him all over the plains with Custer, and he rides him in every turnout of the 5th Regiment,

ton," and any number of works of travel and romance. His reputation as a scholar has been established by frequent profitable excursions into the mysteries of Sanskrit lore. He reads Greek as a pastime

He used to be the strictest kind of a Bap-There is hardly a charitable enterprise in

Boston in which he is not conspicuous. A Quaint Old Watch.

[Texas Siftings.] "What sort of a watch is this?" asked Duzenbury, picking up a curious old time-piece from an Austin watchmaker's show-

"That." replied the watchmaker. "is a real curiosity. It is a watch that belonged to Alexander the Great when he died on the barren island of St. Helena." "The sheel you say. Why, man alive, in the days of Alexander the Great they

The sheel you say, why, has the days of Alexander the Great they didn't have any watches."

"That's just what makes it such a rarity."

"And Alexander the Great didn't die af St. Heleha.", eh? Well, that makes it still greater curiosity," and, taking the rare relic from the hands of Duzenbury, he locked it in his burglar-proof safe.

Business is Business.

[Washington Post.] "Isn't it pleasant and inspiring," said the kind-faced old gentleman as he stopped to talk to a merchant on Pennsylvania av. "to see the sun coming out? Doesn't it thrill you with a glow of pleasure?" "You bet it does," was the prompt reply.
"I'm glad to hear you say so. You see it revives the drooping spirits, restores she nerves and—"

Yes, and it makes business good." Not an Agricultural Editor.

[Harper's Bazar.]
"Do you go in for scientific farming?"
"No," returned the farmer. "I can't afford to pay \$7 a pod for peas, and \$8 apiece for potatoes. I farm by the natural method and come out ahead."

BONANZA **COMBINATIONS**

For Subscribers.



OFFER NO. 1. FOR ONLY 80 CENTS, The Philadelphia Farm Journal

WILL BE SENT ONE YEAR EACH TOGETHER WITH

The Weekly Globe, THE BALANCE OF THE YEAR.

The three publications will be sent to any address for only 80 cents. He was carrying one day a bundle that The Farm Journal is the leading agriwas wrapped in a copy of the New York cultural monthly. Every issue contains, in short papers and condensed paragraphs, more useful and practical information for the farmer than several issues of any other agricultural monthly, or any agricultural

weekly. The regular price is 50 cents. Mrs. Logan's Home Magazine is published in Washington, D. C. It is handsomely illustrated, and contains complete and serial stories, illustrated articles on travel, society notes. portraits of prominent people, biographical sketches, besides a large accepted the position of private secretary to Dr. Jackson of the Dansville, N. Y., water number of interesting departments "It might be goin' on 40," returned the cure. He remained there two years. It was polite little boy, "but it ain't."

Dr. Jackson of the Dansville, it is a carefully prepared, as health hints, there that he met his present wife, who was the mother's page, the dining-room, there that he met his present wife, who was then Mrs. Isabel Chapin, the widow of a the mother's page, the dining-room. missionary to India. She had come home recipes (tried and tested), fashion fancies, latest modes, series of articles on home dressmaking, flowers and plants, fancy work, knitting and crocheting, with many other kindred topics, making it the best magazine the famous Richard Durgin trial, the dis- in the world for the money. The

regular price is 50 cents. This is a limited offer to old and new subscribers, and gives the best three publications of their kind, at a slight advance upon the cost of either alone. It should be taken advantage of early by every reader. Tell your neighbors and friends, and send your He went to Washington, and when his subscriptions to THE WEEKLY GLOBE, BOSTON, MASS.

> \$2.50 for \$1.00. We will send on receipt of \$1 The Farm and Home,

OFFER NO. 2.

Springfield, Mass., and The Farmer's Record.

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-AND-The Weekly Globe,

Eight Beautiful Reproductions of Masterpieces of Modern Painters, whose Originals Sold for \$700,000.

"Christ Before Pilate," "The Horse Fair," "Napoleon at Friedland, 1807," "The Russian Wedding Feast," "Christ on Calvary." "A Scottish Raid," "Grand Canal of Venice." The pictures are on heavy plate

Address THE WEEKLY CLOBE,

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BOTH ONE YEAR,

THE BALANCE OF YEAR, Together with

The pictures are the most notable of the century: "The Angelus,"

paper, 9x12 inches, and are suitable for framing. The Globe pays postage and expressage on all the above offers.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Interesting Information from the Nation's Capital.

Faith Cure in an Alleghany City Church

-Mrs. Blaine, Jr.

"The World Moves"-Notes of Minor Happenings.

Washington, June 10.—The government is actively preparing to carry out the plan for

a close season in Behring sea this year. It is understood that the force of revenue cutters now in those waters is to be supplemented by one or more naval vessels at the earliest possible moment. There are four vessels at Mare island, Cal., ready for sea. They are the Thetis, the Marion, the Mohican and the Alert.

The first of these is specially fitted for

service in northern waters, but has no armament beyond a few small machine guns, while the others carry the usual naval armament for vessels of their class.

The British men-of-war available for service in Alaskan waters are few in number. So far as is known here, there are not more than three near Esquimalt, as the larger part of the Pacific squadron was sent to Chili some months ago and has not yet re-

The British government, it is known. wishes the agreement to be strictly observed. A proposition was made by Minister Pauncefote that authority be given the British government to station an agent on the seal islands to make sure that the North American Commercial Company does not kill more than the 7500 seal mentioned in the agreement.

Put on this ground the request was promptly denied by the president, who felt that it was a reflection upon the good faith of this government that could not be permitted. For another reason, however, he saw fit to allow the British agent to visit the seal islands, and that was in order that he might see for himself and report to his government for its guidance in the arbitration the actual state of the seal fisheries.

By the agreement to maintain a close

the actual state of the seal fisheries.

By the agreement to maintain a close season the United States suffers a loss of more than half a million dollars, which would be the revenue if the full number of seal skins were to be taken this year by the commercial company. This company also suffers heavily through the suspension, and meanwhile the poachers are believed to be taking large numbers of skins and killing mother seals while they are at sea in search of food for their young.

NEW COURT ESTABLISHED.

That of Private Land Claims Made Up With a Republican Majority. WASHINGTON. June 10 .- The court of private land claims, constituted by the President today, consists of three Repub-

licans and two Democrats.

Mr. Reed, who is made chief justice of the court, is a resident of Council Bluffs, Ia. He served during the war of the rebellion as an officer in the 2d Battery, Iowa Light Artillery. He was elected to the 51st Congress as a Republican and since the close of that Congress has engaged in the

practice of his profession. Judge Murray is a resident of Huntington, Tenn. He served in the Union army during the war, and was afterward appointed United States attorney for the western district of Tennessee. He is a strong Republican, but was recommended for appointment by both political parties.

Judge Sluss of Kansas was formerly judge of the District Court. He lives at Wichita.

dis appointment was urged by Associate ustice Brewer of the Supreme Court and thers. He is a Republican.

Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court and others. He is a Republican.

The Democratic members are Col. Fuller of North Carolina and Judge Stone of Colorado. The former lives at Raleigh, and is one of the leading lawyers of the State. Judge Stone was judge of the Supreme Court of Colorado for many years. He lives at Denver.

Attorney-General Miller says the court is a very strong one. The United States attorney before the court is M. G. Reynolds of St. Louis, a young man of high legal standing and president of the Young Men's Republican League of St. Louis.

The salary of the members of the court is \$5000 and expenses, and that of the attorney \$3500 and expenses.

CABINET DISCUSSIONS.

A Wide Range of Themes for the Executive to Haul Over.

Washington, June 9.—The time of the cabinet today was taken up in discussing the affairs of the Keystone National Bank of Philadelphia, the Benring sea negotiations and the bond funding scheme.

It is understood that Secretary Foster was very anxious that Comptroller of the Currency Lacey should be allowed to go to Philadelphia to testify before the committee of the council engaged in investigating

the affairs of the bank.

Some opposition to this, however, was developed, as it was said that Mr. Lacey's appearance before the committee might be a bad precedent, and one which might embarrass the department in the future.

The members of the cabinet who took this view of the matter held that whatever was of official record on the files could be properly laid before the committee for their inspection, and as Bank Examiner Drew, the local representative of the comproller of the currency, was on the ground, nothing would be gained by Mr. Lacey appearing before the committee.

Notwithstanding this, Mr. Lacey left his office early in the afternoon, and it is believed that he went to Philadelphia this avening to confer with Mr. Drew.

So far as can be ascertained, nothing lefinite was done in regard to the refunding of the bonds.

Secretary Foster is in favor of extending them at 2 per cent, interest, but the President believes I per cent, is sufficient, esterning them at 2 per cent, interest, but the President believes I per cent.

them at 2 per cent. interest, but the President believes 1 per cent. is sufficient, especially as the Western sentiment is for a lower rate of interest.

pecially as the Western sentiment is for a lower rate of interest.

Despite Mr. Foster's bluff of pretending to be able to pay off the bonds, it is well known that he has not the money wherewith to do this, and that the bonds will have to be extended, and everything indicates that the interest will be 2 per cent.

That the North American Commercial Company is still being carefully looked after was shown today, when Secretary Foster reduced the rent which they are to pay for the Seal islands from \$50,000 a year to \$3750.

The reason given for this is that the former rental was based on a catch of 100,000 seals a year, and as the catch has been reduced the rent is reduced in proportion.

Up to a late hour this evening the State Department had received no information of the signing of the order in council, and until that has been done the supplementary orders to the revenue cutters cannot be issued.

A RANDALL NEEDED.

Representative Forney Urges the Necessity of Retrenchment. Washington, June 9.—"We need a Samuel J. Randall in the next Congress to do some pruning for us," said Representa-tive W. H. Forney of Alabama.

committee on appropriations, and he naturally takes a deep interest in the question of receipts and expenditures of the govern-

"There is no surplus now," he added,
"and the preparation of the appropriation
bills during the next two years will require

"Then the Democrats do not propose to give the next Congress a record of a billion dollars?" The receipts of the government would not justify us in such extravagance, even it we were inclined to be guilty of it, which

we are not.

"The receipts from customs show a marked decrease, and \$56,000,000 have been cut off by the abolition of the tax on

been cut off by the abolition of the tax on sugar.

"That tax can never be put on again, nor can tea and coffee be taxed, so we will have to cut our coats according to our cloth.

"I believe, however, that we can cut down the appropriations to \$425,000,000 instead of \$525,000,000, which was the amount at the last session. We can save from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000 each year."

"Where will you commence to cut down?" "Where will you commence to cut down?"
"There is a permanent appropriation of
\$47,000,000 for buying bonds that can be
cut off. Then the \$15,000,000 paid out for
refunding the direct tax will not have to be
repeated. We can save \$5,000,000 by not
erecting unnecessary public buildings. We
can lop off a number of useless officers, and,
of course, there will be no census appropria-

sub-committee of the city council that is investigating the affairs of ex-City Treasurer Bardsley, and read a long statement of his relations with the looted Keystone National Bank.

"I am in favor of spending a few millions less on the navy, and also of less extravagance in the matter of fortifications.

"There are numerous ways in which to cut down, and I am sure we will find them. I suppose there will be a determination to confine the river and harbor bill to the most important and necessary items. Personally I am in favor of a river and harbor bill to the most important and necessary items. Personally I am in favor of a river and harbor bill to the most important and necessary items. Personally I am in favor of a river and harbor bill to the most important and necessary items. Personally I am in favor of a river and harbor bill to the most important and necessary items. Personally I am in favor of a river and harbor bill to the most important and necessary items. Personally I am in favor of a river and harbor bill to the most important and necessary items. Personally I am in favor of a river and harbor bill to the most important and necessary items. Personally I am in favor of a river and harbor bill to the most important and necessary items. Personally I am in favor of a river and harbor bill to the most important and necessary items. Personally I am in favor of a river and harbor bill to the most important and necessary items. Personally I am in favor of a river and harbor bill to the most important and necessary items. Personally I am in favor of a river and harbor bill to the most important and necessary items. Personally I am in favor of a river and harbor bill to the most important and necessary items. Personally I am in favor of a river and harbor bill to the most important and necessary items. Personally I am in favor of a river and harbor bill to the most important and necessary items. Personally I am in favor of a river and harbor bill to the most important and necessary items. Personally I am in

when the improvements proposed are of benefit, and the money is not simply wasted."

"THE WORLD DOES MOVE." Henry George States His Views on the Pope's Encyclical.

NEW YORK, June 8 .- The correspondent of The Globe today submitted a translated copy of the pope's encyclical to Mr. Henry George, together with the exposition of Archbishop Corrigan. Mr. George, after reading the encyclical

and exposition, wrote as follows: "The full text of the encyclical shows that Archbishop Corrigan is right in regarding it as a condemnation of the single tax, which on its ethical side recognizes an essential dif-ference between ownership in the products of labor and ownership in the elements necessary to the use of labor.

or lasor and ownership in the elements necessary to the use of labor.

While the encyclical speaks of socialism and uses the term private property in a way that does not affect us, yet there is no doubt of its meaning, and I apologize to the archbishop for the doubts I had expressed of what I thought his inferences.

As he says, the most strikingly pronounced teachings of the encyclical bear directly on the ownership of land. This indeed, seems to me its real heart and purpose, and I am astonished at the small account which it takes of the theories and aims of continental socialism. But this is as gratifying to me as it can be to the archbishop, for it indicates that the Roman authorities are aware of the steady and widespread progress of our ideas, and realize that the real struggle that is coming against unjust social conditions will turn, not on the superficial theories.

It is further stated that Gen. Noble will at once resume the practice of law at St. Louis, returning gladly to the shades of private life, abandoned over two years ago to the lonors of a cabinet portfolio, of which it is claimed the distinguished St. Louisan has grown heartily weary within the past five months.

Secretary Noble has flatly refused to affirm or deny the report of his intended resignation, but a very positive piece of circumstantial evidence is the return from Washington of Mrs. Devere, Mrs. Noble's "companion."

Talmage Judged by His Peers.

Pittsburg of land, the claims of a cabinet portfolio, of which it is claimed the distinguished St. Louisan has grown heartily weary within the past five months.

The lonors of a cabinet portfolio, of which it is claimed the distinguished St. Louisan has grown heartily weary within the past five months.

The long of the lonors of a cabinet portfolio, of which it is claimed the distinguished St. Louisan has grown heartily weary within the past five months.

The lonors of a cabinet pour the lonors of a cabinet pour the life, abandoned over two years ago of the lenores of a cabinet pour the l

n a demand for natural rights and squarestice.

I cannot now speak of the reasoning of he pope with the attention due his position, but shall take an early opportunity to loso. For the present I can only hope that he archbishop's injunction to the close eading of the encyclical will be collowed. For the subject is indeed of supreme importance in all civilized countries. While it will give pain to many Catholics, including many priests, and at

and impracted reliefed to reasoning of the another the actention due his position, but shall take an early opportunity to do so. For the present I can only hope that the archbishop's injunction to the close reading of the encyclical will be followed. For the subject is indeed of supreme importance in all civilized countries. While it will give pain to many Catholics, including many priests, and at least some bishops, to find the head of their church taking so illogical a position, our cause cannot suffer by it.

On the contrary, the pope has rendered the cause an essential service. To argue in favor of private property in land, the absolute ownership by some of what the Creator has provided for the needs of all, is only to call attention to its monstrous wrongfulness and poverty-breeding wastefulness.

Years ago I said to some English clergymen: When two or three of your great landholders come out to defend their moral right to their estates, we may fold our arms." That task has now been essayed by one whose voice reaches further than that of any English duke. No matter how high the source from which it may emanate, the truth can only gain from any opposition that arouses thought. The world does move.

There were some cruel things said. Rev. J. C. Boyd led off by declaring that T almage was not an orator, and that it was questionable whether he had any dramatic power. He had scarcely a gesture or a posture that pertained to the true orator, and, moreover. He had scarcely a gesture or a posture that dural, and to many repulsive. His rhetoric was wild, and not powerful. His only elements of power were his Christian earnest-ness and his staunch orthodoxy.

Rev. Dr. W. J. Robinson ventured the opinion that Talmage feared neither God nor man in handling a sermon, and that was what attracted people. If things occurred as he described them, even the angels would be surprised.

Rev. J. H. Graham thought he was reckless and sometimes repulsive, and it wouldn't do for united Presbyterian preachers to copy after him.

Rev

MRS. BLAINE LIMPED.

After Rheumatism and a Divorce She

Will Go on the Stage. NEW YORK, June 11 .- A special from Chicago says that Mrs. James G. Blaine Jr., was at the Richelieu Hotel for two hours yesterday and left for Dakota in the after-

She intends to reside in Dakota until sufficient time has elapsed for her to obtain separate maintenance or possibly a divorce om her husband.

She limped painfully. The old trouble of inflammatory rheuma-

ism has not yet left her.
"What do I intend to do when I accomplish my purpose in Dakota?" she said in answer to a question. "I am afraid 1 cannot exactly say, in consequence of this trouble in my right side. See, I cannot raise my arm higher than my forehead, and you have doubtless noticed my lameness. I intend to go on the stage as soon as I recover."

Plenty of Fish on Africa's Coast. PROVINCETOWN, June 8 .- After an abence of 20 months the schooner Alice, sence of 20 months the schooner Alice, Capt. Chase, anchored here last night. Capt. Chase sailed Oct. 8, 1989, and reports on arrival at Cape Town found mackerel and other fish in abundance. At Cape Town he made big hauls and certain parties becoming jealous of his success procured the passage of a law against seining, which virtually put an end to his business. He then cleared his vessel from the custom house and went to Consul George F. Hollis of Boston for the vossel's papers, but Hollis, Capt. Chase alleges, refused to give them up, claiming that Chase owed him for services rendered while he was trying to defeat the passage of the bill prohibiting the use of the seine. Capt. Chase has shipped home 1000 barrels of mackerel, the most of which have been disposed of at fair prices.

Still Prating About Our Uncle.

Still Prating About Our Uncle.

[New Orleans Picayune.]

In the June Harper there are 10 pages given over entirely to the advertisements of souvenir spoons, and, as often happens, these advertising pages are quite as interesting and informing as any other pages in the magazine. We have read all these advertisements carefully, and from this reading we learn that the souvenir spoon fad began at Washington two years ago, a local jeweler having made a silver spoon whereon was depicted the head of the Father of his Country. Now nearly every city has its souvenir spoons.—[Philadelphia Inquirer. Ben Butler must have a great many souvenir spoons. Collecting them was once a fad of his.

NEW YORK, June 10.-Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, president of the National Federa-tion of America, the new Irish home-rule rganization which was formed on May 21, has issued an address "To the friends in

valids, who had come for relief, while most of the others were drawn to the scene through curiosity. It was St. Anthony's day, and the lame, blind and bedridden had made their way from all parts of the United States to meet the famous faith curer and return home well.

It was a curious crowd, made up of all classes; the wealthy and intelligent jostling the poor and ignorant in their eagerness to feel Father Mollinger's touch. In order to accommodate all, masses were held every hour from daylight until 10 o'clock, but long before the time set for the first mass every seat in the church was taken, and there was no more standing room. Hundreds of people remained up all night to get into the church as soon as the doors were open.

customs officers enjoining a strict enforcement of the act approved Aug. 30, 1890, ment of the act approved Aug. 30, 1890, prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food and drink, and providing for an inspection of foreign cattle, etc. The following ports are the only places at which neat cattle can be imported into the United States: Boston, Mass., Portland, Me., New York, N. Y., Baltimore, Md., Vanceboro, Me., Houlton, Me., St. Albans, Vt., Island Pond, Vt., Newport, Vt., Rouses Point, N. Y., Ogdensburg, N. Y., Morristown, N. Y., Cape Vincent, N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y., Suspension Bridge, N. Y., Charlotte, N. Y., Detroit, Mich., and Port Huron, Mich.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.-Postmaster-General Wanamaker appeared today before the sub-committee of the city council that is in-

John C. Lucas, formerly president of the bank, and supposed that he was thoroughly bank, and supposed that he was thoroughly honest until after his death.

He had never owned a share of the bank's stock, although until recently he had held \$3515 shares as collateral.

Mr. Wansmaker said he and his firm had large deposits in the bank, but had reduced them gradually, not through any secret knowledge of the bank's weakness, but as a measure of business prudence. He had never had any business transactions with Bardsley individually or as city treasurer.

Will Secretary Noble Retire? St. Louis, Mo., June 8 .- Gen. John W. Noble will return to St. Louis from Hot Springs during the present week, and it is stated by his friends in this city that his resignation as secretary of the interior will go forward to President Harrison at that

time. It is further stated that Gen. Noble will at

from the Brooklyn minister as a preacher. There were some cruel things said. Rev. J. C. Boyd led off by declaring that Talmage

has been more difficult every year for rail-road contractors and others to secure large be fed cheaply and without any trouble. Charles A. Doyle, who lives in Yokohama, proposes to supply this demand with Japanese laborers, whom he will import by the thousand unless prevented by the United

thousand unless prevented by the United States government.

Doyle is the head of a company which is backed by a Japanese millionnaire, O. Watanbe. This company has contracted for 5000 Japanese from the northern part of Japan to come to this country for \$20 a month and board.

These Japanese are described as ablebodied men, fully equal to Chinese in muscle and endurance.

Fifteen hundred will come on the first steamer about three weeks hence. Nearly all are consigned to the Southern Pacific Company, for work in a big tunnel which the company is cutting near Santa Barbara.

A Fight with a Whale.

New York, June 12.-Pilot boat Actasa when about 350 miles east of Sandy Hook, on the morning of June 7, ran into a finback whale. There were three of them sporting about in the water, and the pilot sporting about in the water, and the pilot endeavored to steer clear of them. One of them, however, came for the bow of the boat. The boat struck the whale in the back, cutting a huge gash. The whale lashed the sea furiously in his agony, and as he went down his flukes struck. the Actæa's bow with resounding violence. She was shaken as it she had struck on a rock. The crockery was shaken from the racks. The crockery was shaken from the racks, and every man sprang from his berth and rushed on deck. It was learned Wednesday afternoon that the body of the whale was floating in the gulf stream.

Notes.

Robert Sigel, convicted of pension frauds, and sentenced to be imprisoned for the term of six years, under which sentence he would be discharged March 29, 1895, has had his sentence commuted, and will be discharged Dec. 29, 1891. Robert Sigel is a son of Gen. Franz Sigel.

Attorney-General Miller has given an

Attorney-General Miller has given an opinion that the secretary of the treasury has full authority to reduce the annual rental of the seal islands to an amount proportionate to the number of seals which the contractors are allowed to take. Under the original contract, providing for a catch of 100,000 seals per annum, the rent was fixed at \$50,000. On this basis the rent for this year has been fixed at \$3750, or 50 per cent. of the seal catch of 7500.

Simon Stevens of New York, late president of the Tehauntepec Railway & Ship Canal Company, has prepared, and is about to submit a project of treaty which it is proposed shall be made between the government of Mexico and that of the United States, providing that Mexico and the United States shall jointly guarantee so much of an issue of \$100,000,000 of 2 per cent. 100-year gold bonds as will be sufficient to ensure to completion the construction of a transit of the isthmus of Tehauntepec from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific ocean by means of a ship canal and marine railway, with commodious harbors on both coasts.

coasts.

Mrs. Chioe Ogden, a colored woman, died at Indianapolis, Friday, at the unusual age of 120 years. She was born a slave in North Carolina in 1771. Her first child, Mrs. Rosa Blue, is still living, and was at the bedside when the old woman's last breath was drawn. Mrs. Blue was born in 1797.

organization which was formed on May 21, has issued an address "To the friends in America of home rule for Ireland." Itsays:

"Parnell stands today responsible for the present sufferings of the evicted tenants of Ireland, so far as they might have been mitigated to the which he have been mitigated to dear with the other custodian. This fund consists of over \$200,000, the greater portion of which was raised in this country. This he now holds, as he does his political position, by false pretences, and to forward his own personal ends.

"He is yet claimed as a leader by a small portion of the Irish people. We raise no issue with them, nor doubt their honesty; but we impugn their judgment. They will soon penetrate the glamour associated with the past service of an over-rated leader.

"The National Federation of America is similar in organization to the one existing in Ireland, and is for the same purpose. In addition to the officers, it will consist of a central board of trastees, the thought of the many personal ends of the same purpose. In addition to the officers, it will consist of a central board of trastees, the though the portion of the service of an over-rated leader.

"The National Federation of America is similar in organization to the cone existing in Ireland."

A Roman Catholic Faith Curist.

Prity non-third of those present were invalids, who had come for relief, while most of the others were drawn to the scene through curiosity. It was St. Anthony's day, and the lame, blind and bedridden had made their way from all parts of the United States to meet the famous faith curer and return home well.

It was a curious crowd, made up of all classes; the wealthy and intelligent jostling the poor and ignorant in their eagerness to feel Father Mollinger's touch. In order to accommodate all, masses were held every hour from daylight until 10 c'clock, but long before the time set for the first mass every seat in the church was saken. The decay of people remained up all linght to get into the church as soon as the

there was no more standing room. Hundreds of people remained up all night to get into the church as soon as the doors were open.

A few minutes before 5 o'clock Father Mollinger appeared, and for five hours he was kept busy anointing and blessing the sick.

Inspecting Cattle and Food Products.

Washington, D. C., June 10.—The Treasury Department has issued a circular to customs officers enjoining a strict enforce.

A verdect of \$27,500 was given in New Product of the control of the

swept over the falls and dashed to death.

A verdict of \$27,500 was given in New York Tuesday against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company by a Superior Court jury in the suit brought by Owen Sweeny, a former brakeman, for injuries received while in the company's employ. Sweeny was hurt in 1888 while unloading freight cars in that city, and is a cripple for life. The company appealed the case on a former verdict for \$10,000, and will appeal again.

In the United States Circuit Court at Leavenwerth, Kan., Tuesday, Justice Brewer presiding, an order was entered in the case of the Mercantile Trust Company against the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company and others, satisfying the decree of foreclosure heretofore entered in that case, and directing the receivers to turn over the railway and property of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas system to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway on July 1.

Lee Jones, colored, was hanged at Fulton.

charges preferred against him of conspiring with Francis W. Kennedy, president of the Spring Garden Bank, to cheat and defraud the Millward-Cliff Cracker Company. Atter examination ball was fixed at \$20,000, and Mr. Young was bound over to appear at the next term of court. His bondsman justified for the amount.

Mattle Hernsley, the leading lady in Hoyt's "Trip to Chinatown," was married in Louisville Tuesday to W. T. Leachman. in Louisville Tuesday to W. T. Leachman.

The sesqui-centennial of St. John's Episcopal church in Richmond, Va. was celebrated Wednesday morning with impressive ceremonies. Bishop Randolph preached in the morning and gave a history of the parcohial work, and in the evening Hon. William Wirt Henry delivered an address on the connection of the church with the political history of the country. It was in this building that the Virginia convention of 1775 assembled and Patrick Henry sounded the keynote of the revolution.

Miss Parthenia A. Edson, a dressmaker, 44 years old, drowned herself in Brandon, Vt., Tuesday while temporarily insane. Her home was in Shoreham.

At a special meeting of the Elks, held in Columbus Wednesday night, Charles Reilly, the base ball player, who jumped his contract with the Columbus club, was expelled from membership.

data of the Well-known New York yachtsman.

Sir Gordon was married by special license obtained by Miss Garner last week, as exclusively announced in The Globe

copy.

Some friend of Harrison proposes to scatter 20,000 copies of this interesting publication over the country as his contribution toward securing the renomination which the President so much desires. The book will have the unique distinction of being the first ever edited by a President during his term of office.

being the first ever edited by a President during his term of office.

A suit brought by George R. Eager of Boston, principal contractor, against the Knoxville (Tenn.) Southern railroad, was decided at Knoxville yesterday. Eager received judgment for \$383,511.

Director Ephraim Young of the defunct Spring Garden National Bank of Philadelphia, is held in \$20,000 bail on charges of conspiring with President Francis W. Kennedy to cheat and defraud the Millward-Cliff Gracker Company.

Special Treasury Agent Evans of San Francisco has made a seizure of goods smuggled on the United States steamers Omaha and Swatara from China and Japan. The seized goods include valuable silks, satins, etc. The total value of the articles runs into thousands of dollars. The principal officers of the two vessels are implicated. The question of bringing criminal proceedings against the officers, whose names have not yet been made public, is now under consideration by Collector Phelps.

Nina Van Zandt, whose marriage by proxy to Angust Spies, leader of the executed Angelong the second of the second of the articles runs of the executed Angelong the second of the second of the second of the second of the articles runs of the second of the seco

The will of the late James Phelan, congressman from the 10th district of Tennessee, has been filed in the Probate Court. His wife, Mary Early Phelan, is made executor of the estate and guardian of the children, without bond. Half of the estate is bequeathed to her and the remainder to her three children, James, Robert and Mary, each to have their portion as they become of age. It is directed that all cash remaining after the settling of the estate be invested in improved realty in Memphis.

South Carolina seems to be doing its best.

The workings of the Queen—Bodies of American Sailors Brought Home.

San Francisco, Cal., June 12.—Samoan advices by the steamer Mariposa state that there is considerable agitation going on among the natives of some of the islands with a view to unscating Malietoa and putting Mataafa on the throne.

The workings of the Berlin treaty is also ting Mataafa on the throne.

South Carolina seems to be doing its best to diminish the sale of pistols. Several years ago an act of the Lexislature made it a criminal offence to carry a concealed weapon. The law has been enforced to considerable extent, and no doubt has done some good. On the 23d inst. an act which requires a license fee of \$200 from all parties selling pistols goes into effect. The purpose of the law is to restrict the sale of pistols, and especially to put a stop to the sale of arms by country merchants to negroes.

The committee appointed by the Methodist Episcopal conference to audit Rev. Sam Small's accounts have discovered a shortage of over \$1000. It was decided to leave the entire matter with the Georgia conference for settlement.

The grand jury at Pictou, N. S., has retting Mataafa on the throne.

The workings of the Berlin treaty is also stated to be a source of much dissatisfaction among the islanders. Another cause of complaint was the action of Baron Von Pilshch, president of the municipal council, in creating a dozen new offices when he took control of the municipal affairs.

The brig Sea Wait left Apia, May 1, with a cargo of wreckage from the vessels sunk in the hurricane of March, 1889, and the bodies of 20 American sallors who were drowned at the time. Their remains will be interred at Mare island, Cal.

The Commercial Advertiser of Honolulu, prints statement to the effect that Wilcox and Bush, the leaders in the late Hawain insurrection are again stirring up the natives, and that a proposition was

The grand jury at Pictou, N. S., has returned a true bill for indecent assault against Tanner, late United States consult there. He cleared out some months ago, forfeiting his ball, which amounted to \$1600, himself in \$800 and two sureties of \$400 each.

\$400 each.

Dowthan, a new town on the Alabama Midland, was almost wholly destroyed by fire Saturday morning. Nearly every business house was destroyed. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$40,000.

Diphtheria is very prevalent at Baldwins-ville, N. Y. There have been six deaths from the disease up to date, and 17 cases were reported up to Friday night. The schools have been closed and services were not held in the churches Sunday.

Milk Oreek mine, near Wilkesbarre, Penn., situated in dense woods, is surrounded by strikers who will allow no one to go near the works. The men are Hungarians and Poles, and are determined to carry their point. An appeal has been made to the sheriff.

Harry Edwards, the comedian died in New York, Tuesday, aged 61. He played important parts in the old comedies and soon became a favorite. He was particularly successful in representing choleric old gentlemen such as Col. Rocket in "Old Heads and Young Hearts." Mr. Edwards attained high rank as an entomologist, and had a most valuable collection of specimens. He wrote papers on the science and was regarded as an authority. He also wrote many interesting articles on dramatic subjects. He leaves a widow.

matic subjects. He leaves a widow.
John W. Saunders, professor of ancient
languages at Rockland College, Nyack, N.
Y., is dead. He was a native of Virginia.
Elder Oliver P. Badger, widely known as
a pulpit orator and member of the Indiana
constitutional convention of 1850, has just
died at Green Castle. Sir Andrew Stuart, chief justice of the Superior Court of Quebec, died Tuesday evening, after a few hours' illness. He was 79 years old.

The Coming Bishop.

[Argonaut.]
Apropos of Phillips Brooks and his elevation to the episcopate, it may be worth while to recall the witticism perpetrated while to recall the withcism perpetrated at the great Bostonian's expense by Henry Flanders, upon the occasion, some years ago, when Dr. Brooks was under consideration for a bishopric.

"Who is Phillips Brooks?" asked an innocent Philadelphian.

"Oh," said Flanders, "he's an Episcopalian with leanings toward Christianity."

She Was the Umpire. [Chicago Tribune.] Tommy—Mamma, the boys all say that if handle the stick in the ball game this fternoon we'll beat the Leather-Bangers our to one.
Tommy's mamma—That's all right, my

son, but you are going to stay at home this afternoon and handle the stick for me, and we'll beat the carpet worse than that. Only Afterward!

[Harper's Bazar.] Kingley (visiting Bingo)-I like to come

over to your house (puff), because I always (puff) feel such absolute freedom about smoking. My wife (puff) makes such a fuss about it. I don't suppose it makes the slighest difference to your wife, does it?

Bingo (placidly)—No, not so long (puff) as I have a guest. I have a guest. The Last Resort. [Cloak Review.] Mrs. Wickstaff—My dear, this ribbon you have brought home for Fido is a shade too

Mickstaff—All right. I'll try it over.
Mrs. Wickstaff (the next day)—My dear,
I'm sorry, but the ribbon you have brought
home today is a shade too dark.
Wickstaff (wearily)—Then wait until tomorrow and I'll change the dog. Buy It a Wig. [Puck.] Harker-Is that so, about the hair of a dog curing the bite?
Barker—So they say.

Harker-Well, say, what's a fellow going to do when one of those confounded Mexican dogs bites him? [Texas Siftings.] "What is the most necessary thing in quenching a fire?" quenching a fire?"
"Water." replied Johnny Fizzletop.
"Not so, little boy. Fire is the most ne cessary, for if the fire didn't burn there would be no need of water. See?" FOREIGN NEWS

The Baccarat Scandal Results in a Marriage.

Troubles in Hawaii-Hayti at Loggerheads with the United States.

Home Rule as Strong as Ever.

Hon. P. A. Collins is back in Boston, hale

Asked how matters on the other side of

The Itata to Return to San Diego.

IQUIQUE, June 9.-The armed transport

Imperial and the torpedo cruisers Lynch and

day, and began firing on the town, but the

range was too great, and no damage was

The officers are instructed to see that the

British.

Italy Not to Die of Anæmia.

and imposed no obligations on the coun-

No Italian ministry, he said, would bind

A Distinguished Jesuit Dead.

Notes.

Mrs, Frances James, widow of the late G. P. R. James, the English novelist and historian, died at Eau Claire, Wis., Tucsday, aged 90. Her husband died at Venice 31

ion removing the crimes act from opera-ion in the counties promised by Chief Sec-etary Balfour.

A Transformation.

FOR WOMEN.

He—Forgive me, dearest. I am making you walk too fast. I did not think. Forgive

She (gently reproachful)—Certainly, dear-

est; but men never—seem to—to realize that women have—not—the strength—Oh, I am out of breath, dear!

[New York Continent.]

ROME, June 10 .- Rev. Fr. Curci, the dis-

the matter of armaments.

Condell arrived in sight about 4 p. m. to

and hearty, and with a ruddy glow of health on his cheeks, after his three weeks' trip to

Ohilian Affairs - Free Education in England-Notes.

LONDON, June 10 .- Sir William Gordon the water were, the general said: "I was the water were, the general said: "I was almost as much surprised as pleased to find that the rift in the Irish ranks had made no sensible impression whatever upon Liberal sentiment in either England. Scotland or Wales as regards home rule.

"Representative men from the three countries, who are in Parliament and out of it, all assured me in the most emphatic terms that home rule was in the Liberal platform to stay and to succeed, and pointed, amongst other things, to all the bye-elections which have been taking place, and predicted that all that are to come will tell the same story. The feeling on the home rule question in England is just as strong or stronger than it ever was." Cumming, the plaintiff in the celebrated baccarat case, was married this morning at Holy Trinity church, Sloane st., Chel-The board of regents of New York State have just granted a charter of incorporation to a new law school in New York city, to be called the New York Law school.

Holy Trinity church, Sloane st., Chelsen, in the southwestern part of London, to Miss Florence Garner, the daughter of the well-known New York cense obtained by Miss Garner last week, as exclusively announced in The Globe

tract with the Columbus club, was expelled from membership.

Gen. Thomas Ewing of New York is at Tunbridge. Vt., to consult William D. Lee relative to matters connected with suits growing out of the Hocking Valley Coal and Iron Mining Company's affairs in which there are \$3,000,000 at stake.

The suit of the Nashville lawyers, A. J. Caldwell and W. B. Washington, against Charlie Johnson, the New York sporting man and backer of John L. Sullivan, for \$500 alleged to be due for their services in obtaining the release of Sullivan and Johnson when they were arrested in that city while returning from the Sullivan and Johnson when they were arrested in that city while returning from the Sullivan hat the north and the preme Court at Brooklyn, in favor of defendant. Johnson's defence was that he never employed the lawyers.

The President sits up nights now correcting the proofs of the book of his speeches on the recent tour, which is to be shortly published as a Harrison tract at 25 cents a copy.

This afternoon Sir Gordon and his bride

The torpedo vessels were chased by the congressional ships Huascar and Abtao.
By order of Admirais McCann and Brown the departure of the Itata was delayed to afford time to obtain a reply to Trumbull's application to Washington. The admirals ordered that the Itata, with her convoy, the Charleston, leave here after sundown.

The Thomson-Houston representative, aided by the Central Cable Company, have fitted up an electric search light for service in the bay. The Itata will be under the orders of Lieutenant-Commander Todd, assisted by Ensign Churchill, Ensign Hollis and 16 sailors and four marines. The officers are provided with a complete outfit; are entirely independent of the crew of the Itata, and will in no way interfere with them as regards the navigation of the vessel. ded.

is afterneon Sir Gordon and his bride
the London for Wallaton Hall, Notts the
of Lord Middleton, where he will renuntil the end of the week.

Will then igo to his Scotch countrywhere he proposes to reside. By the
the caremony was over a small crowd
gathered outside the church, who greetthe newly-wedded couple with cheers.

a reporter Sir Gordon said that the first
this morning had brought him over 70 his morning had brought him over 70 s of sympathy, many being from pertotally unknown to him, while some litata makes the best possible speed to Sar Diego, that the case may be speedily set tled. regard to the remark of the counse

Director Ephraim Young of the defunct Spring Garden National Bank of Philadelphia, is held in \$20,000 bail on charges of conspiring with President Francis W. Kenler of Cliff Cracker Company.

Special Treasury Agent Evans of San Francisco has made a seizure of goods smuggled on the United States steamers Omaha and Swatara from China and Japan. The seized goods include valuable silks, satins, etc. The total value of the articles runs into thousands of dollars. The principal officers of the two vessels are implicated. The question of bringing criminal proceedings against the officers, whose names have not yet been made public, is now under consideration by Collector Phelps.

Nina Van Zandt, whose marriage by proxy to August Spies, leader of the executed Anarchists, created a sensation some years ago, has attracted public attention again by the announcement of her engagement to S. S. Malato, a Sicilian, 22 years of age, and said to be connected with an Italian paper in New York. He is said to be unacquainted with English, but his fiancee understands Italian and French. The date of the wedding is not known.

The will of the late James Phelan, congressman from the 10th district of Tennesishes an interview that was held with Admiral Vallon of the French navy, in regard to the statement recently published by the Berlin Vossische Zeitung to the effect that the German squadron was equal to the task of coping with the French squadron in the North sea.

Admiral Vallon said: "The French navy is still capable of beating the allied fleets of the Dreibund. If the British navy was against us, however, we could do nothing but retreat into port."

tries forming the triple alliance in regard to

No Italian ministry, he said, would bind the country in any way to a special military policy. The Dreibund had no aggressive object. The pacific nature of the alliance had been proved by the 10 years of its existence. Disarmament and isolation would bring Italy to ruin.

"It were better," continued the premier, "to perish with arms in our hands than to die of anemia."

1809. At the age of 16 he entered the

cox and Bush, the leaders in the late Ha-waiian insurrection are again stirring up the natives, and that a proposition was afoot to seize the Queen, who is visiting the neighboring islands, and hold her captive until she consents to bring about a modifi-cation of the constitution so as to shutout the whites from any voice in the govern-ment, and put natives in power.

HIS LIGHT IS FAILING.

Rudyard Kipling, Dying of Consumption, Taken from London to Italy. PITTSBURG, Penn., June 12.-A letter to a riend in Beaver, Penn., says that Rudyard Kipling, the novelist, is dying of consump-tion, that abscesses have formed on his ings and that at intervals he cannot speak above a whisper.

By order of his physicians he was two

weeks ago taken from London to Italy, where it was hoped the climate would be beneficial.

LOOKS BLACK FOR HAYTI. Hyppolite is Insolent and Refuses to Consider a Lease of Mole St. Nicholas. NEW YORK, June 12 .- A special from Vashington to the Herald says the governnent is seriously considering the question of cutting off all diplomatic relations with

The letter written by Minister Firmin to the special commissioners of the United States, in reply to their request for a lease of the Mole St. Nicholas, was so unfriendly tone that serious offence has been taken

n Washington. During the uprising two years ago Hippo lyte sent a commissioner to this country who virtually pledged to the United States the lease of a coaling station and certain commercial privileges, in the event of the United States lending her moral support to Hippolyte. This the United States did, and it proved the turning point in the uprising in the black republic, for shortly afterwards Legitime was deposed.

Recently a commission was sent to Port au Prince to secure a fulfilment of the pledges. Instead they received a very irritating reply, in which Hippolyte absolutely declined to enter into any negotiations for the lease of the Mole, and objected to the continued presence in Port au Prince of United States men-of-war.

The letter completely ignored any obligation toward the United States.

Minister Douglas will soon be in this country again on a leave of absence, and it is probable that before his return all diplomatic intercourse will cease. commercial privileges, in the event of the

matic intercourse will cease.

It will then lie with Hayti to make such apologies and reparation as may be required.

Funeral of Sir John Macdonald. OTTAWA, June 10.-With all the pomp and ceremony befitting a state funeral and the distinguished dead, the remains of the late premier, Sir John A. Macdonald, were borne this afternoon from the Senate chamber, where they had lain in state since yesterday morning, to St. Alban's church, where the funeral services were held, and thence to the depot, where they were placed on board a special train to bear them to Kingston for interment.

Shortly after noon the officers of state and other high dignitaries who were to take part in the funeral began to arrive. Outside the military and civic bodies took up the positions assigned to them. The Governor-General and staff reached the Parliament buildings just prior to 1 o'clock, and all was soon in readiness.

Arriving at the church, the casket was borne into the edifice, where it was received by the rector, Rev. J. J. Bogart, and preceded by the choir chanting a psalm, conveyed to the altar. The Governor-General and other dignitaries and as many as could find room in the church followed the casket. The prayers were read by Rev. Dr. Bogart. chamber, where they had lain in state since

Canada's New Premier.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 13.-Hon. J. J. C.

Abbott has been called upon by the Gov-

perintend the general affairs of Canada. This decision has been arrived at with a out of breath, dear!
IN THE PRESENT CRAZE.
He—Good gracious, Angela! you are walking me off my feet.
She (briskly and firmly)—That's just what I intend to do. It's only five miles further.
Brace up and step out. This decision has been arrived at with a full understanding with those of his colleagues who have been spoken of in connection with the premiership, and with assurances from them of their cordial support. Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, after his interview with the Governor-General last evening, when he was invited to form a cabinet, had interviews with Sir Hector Langevin, and Sir John Thompson, and, acting on their advice and promised assistance, informed Lord-Stanley thathe would accept the trust. It is stated that in an interview between Lord Stanley and Sir John Thompson, be-"He is the meanest man out. Did he ever invite you out to lunch?"

CHECKERS.

tween noon and 1 o'clock yesterday, the latter was offered the premiership, but respectfully suggested that Hon. J. J. C. Abbott be sent for. Abbott be sent for.

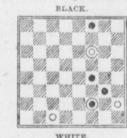
Being asked as to the composition of the new ministry Mr. Abbott said that he thought it would be only proper that the House should be taken into his confidence first. The names of the members of the government will therefore be made known Tuesday, when the House of Commons meets again.

The Tupper men are disappointed.

The Langevin men are deeply chagrined. The Chapleau men feel like kicking themselves. EDWIN A. DURGIN...........Editor.
Boston, June 16, 1891. All communications intended for this de-partment must be addressed to Edwin A. Durgin, lock drawer 5220, Boston, Mass. Chess Divan, 210 Tremont st. Chess and checker players meet day and evening. Chess and checker players also meet daily at C. Taylor's, 118 Water st.

> Solution of Position No. 1543. By Fred Allen, Leeds. Ending from "Double Corner," black men on 1, 6, 10, 12, 15; white men 13, 19, 22, 23, 28. White to play and win. 28.19 22.17 19.15 17.14 1. 5 5. 9 10.19 B wins.

Position No. 1544. By W. Richmond. Darlington. Nom de plume, "Phænix." Ending from the single corner.



WHITE. White to play and draw. Very good and neat—F. Dunne. This problem was awarded the first prize in the Auckland Chronicle problem tourney.

Game No. 2383-Paisley.

By F. Tescheleit, London. 11.16 26.22 4.8 26.22 2.6 24.19 16.20 17.10 10.14 17.10 8.11 30.26 6.24 22.17 6.24 22.18 11.16 28.19 10.14 22.17-A 7.10 and we have the following position: BLACK. 11.0 W. W. 0 W.

Could Best the Dutch and Run from 0 11 110 110 0 11 Paris, June 13.-La France today pub

White to move and draw.

Mr. T. Tellum, West Sleekburn, contributed it to the Northern Weekly Leader as prize problem No. 866, and a prize was offered for the best solution. Some 20 responded, but very few arrived at the correct result. After careful examination the prize was awarded to Mr. J. Aitchlson, Newcastle, as being the most correct. On the publication of Messrs. Tellum's and Aitchison's. solutions "Old Critic," one of the Leader correspondents, offered a number of corrections, which led to a controversy with Mr. Aitchlson that continued for a number of weeks in the Leader, and which helped considerably to give a clearer countenance to the play. I have collated and arranged the latter and shall be pleased if your critics will give it their attention and submit any improvement they might discover. White to move and draw. ROME, June 13.—In the Senate, today, Premier di Rudini declared that the Drei-

WHITE.

discover. A- hitherto this has beel loser.

18.14* 17.13-5 7.3
9.18 10.17 14.17
23.14 21.14 8.8
1.6-1-28.11 11.15
25.22 13.9 27.23
3.7-3 7.10-6 16.19
22.17 14.7 23.16
6.10-4 5.14 12.19 8.11 12.16 15.18 19.23 11.16 28.19 18.23 26.30 32.28 19.15 17.22 23.27 16.12 Drawn. 22.26 —(T. Tellum. (Var. 1.) ROME, June 10.—Rey. Fr. Curci, the distinguished Italian ecclesiastic, died today.
Fr. Carlo Curci was one of the best known
Jesuits in Italy. He was born at Naples in 1809. At the age of 16 he entered the 1.6

1809. At the age of 16 he entered the novitiate of the Society of Jesus at Naples. Before long Gladstone made his celebrated visit to the prisons of Naples and made revelations that startled all Europe. Old King Bomba, by advice of one of his ministers, placed the prisons under the spiritual care of the Jesuits. The worst one of the lot fell to Fr. Curci. It was a horrible den of fifth. Human beings, entirely naked, were packed together like bales of merchandise. Fr. Curci began an apostolic work. He preached to the prisoners, and schooled them in trades and professions. The prisons were transformed into establishments almost as 28.12 3.8 23.26 11.15 12.8 Drawn. -{J. Aitcheson. 29. 25 26. 22 14.18 27. 28 11.16 16.19 22.17 Drawn 17.13 — J. Aitchison, also T. Tellum. (Var. 4.) (Var. 4.) 9.14 8.11 15.19 19.23 10. 7-11 7.3 7.10 18.14 14.18 11.15 18.22 23.26 29.25 3.7 25.18 Drawn. —("Old Critic.") (Var. 5.) (Var. 6.)

13. 9 7. 2 2. 7

7.10 14.18 15.18

14. 7 22.17 27.24

5.14 18.22 Drawn,

(Var. 6.) 11.15 24.28 2.7 14.10 -[T. Tellum.

transformed into establishments almost as orderly as colleges.

The expulsion of the Jesuits from Naples and from Rome drove Father Curci to Malta. The restoration of Pius IX. was the signal for the establishment of an orthodox magazine. Father Curci was at the head of it, and gave it a circulation of 15,000 copies in an incredibly short time. But King Bomba soon suppressed it, for one of the King's spies discovered a secret circular complaining of the heartlessness of the King's officials and the indifference of the King himself.

He went back to Rome and began to work for the Christianizing of the whole of Italy. His plans were not approved by his friends, "New Italy," he said, "God willing or God permitting, is born. The fact cannot be denied. No matter how spurious her origin, let the church baptize her and make her a Christian nation. We cannot smother or drown this child. Let her become a Catholic and live."

His language so incensed the Jesuits that they expelled him from their company.

Back he went to Florence. Here he devoted himself to literary work. 17.13 25.22 32.28 22.17 11.15 10.14 14.18 18.22 -[T. Tellum. | 24.28 | 14.9-12 | 5.9 | 15.18 | 17.22 | 16.19 | 17.10 | 17.10 | 17.10 | 17.10 | 17.11 | 18.11 | 17.12 | 17.12 | 17.12 | 17.12 | 17.12 | 17.13 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.14 | 17.1 on education, in the House of Commons today introduced the government's long talked-of education bill.

In so doing Sir William Hart Dyke said that the government desired as little as possible to disturb the existing educational system, and added that it aimed to distribute the grant so as to give it equally between the voluntary and the board schools. The bill, said the speaker, also proposed to relieve the parent of the payment of fees to elementary schools. A-I consider this the best.—22.17 also

5. 9 13. 9 11.15 29.25* 12.16 17.13 8.11 6. 2 16.19 7.23 9.14 9. 6 14.18 2. 7 19.26 White wins. —["Old Critic. (Var. 10.) *Corrects Aitchison. (Ver. 11.) 29.25 32.28 1.6 5.9 14.18-A 19.23 6.10 14.23 8.11-B 28.24 10.14 Black 32.28 wins, —["Old Critic." 5. 9 14.18-A 19.23 10. 6 6. 1 28.19 16.19 9.13 23.32 A-Corrects Aitchison. B-18.23. Black wins.

years ago.

The Most Rev. John Eagan, Roman Catholic bishop of Waterford, Ire., died Wednesday of influenza after eight hours' sickness.

The natives of Matonga have massacred, .23. Black wins.
(Var. 12.)
31.24 32.23 18.9 18.14
20.27 28.32 32.27 23.18
23.18 14.9 23.18 22.17
7.11 5.14 27.23 15.19
Black wins.
—["Old Critic," also F. Tescheleit. The natives of Matonga have massacred, roasted and devoured a French expedition from Loango under M. Crampel.

The Senaputty (second brother of the Maharajah and commander-in-chief of the Manipuri forces) has been convicted of rebelling against the Empress of India and of abetting the massacre of Chief Commissioner James W. Quinton, Political Agent F. St. C. Grimwood and other Britisn officers in March last, and has been condemned to be hanged. to be hanged.

The Parisian magistrate who has been intrusted with the Panama canal inquiry has summoned M. de Lesseps and his son to appear before him.

The eruption of Mt. Vesuvius continues. The flowing lava now threatens to attain the observatory. The principal crater is throwing showers of ashes.

The trial of Turvin, Tripone Fauorier and Fasseler, who are charged with revealing the secret of melinite to the Armstrong company and others, was begun in Paris on Saturday in private. (Var. 14.)

21.17 5. 9 10. 6 Same as var. 8 at 12th move.

(Var. 15.)

8. 7 2. 7 15. 19 27. 18 17. 14 6. 2 9.14 22. 18 19.23 24. 27 7.10 17.13 14.23 Drawn —F. Tescheleit.

P. S.—I contributed the play bearing my name at the time, but I do not think it appeared.

F. T.

George No. 2384. Switcher Draw

Game No. 2384-Switcher-Dyke. Played at Providence, R. I., in 1886. between Messrs E. A. Durgin and A. J. Heff ner. Durgin's move.

retary Baifour.

The Marquis of Londonderry has offered his tenants the option of acquiring their holdings upon reasonable terms.

The French Chamber of Deputies while considering the new tariff bill voted to admit tallow free.

There has been an outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle at York, Eng. The local authorities have ordered 200 head to be killed. ner. Durgin's move.

11.15 12.19 9.13 3.10
21.17 21.17 25.22 22.17
9.14 5. 9 4. 8 13.22
25.21 30.25 27.23 26.17
15.19 7.10 10.14 21.25
24.15 22.18 18 9 17.13
10.19 15.22 1. 5 2. 6
17.10 25.18 23.7 24.19
6.15 8.11 5.21 8.12
23.16 29.25 28.24 32.28 Correspondence. [Judge.]
BEFORE THE DAYS OF PHYSICAL CULTURE The following position and play I offer as

a correction of game 2330; at the 47th

a correction of game 2300, to move, the position is:
Black men on 3, 5, 13, 15, 18. White men on 12, 22, 25, 28, king on 6.

For 3.7 play 5.9, 28.24-A, 18.23, 25.21-B, 9.14, drawn. A=6.10, 15.19, drawn. B=24.20, 9.14, drawn.

M. H. Brennan. 2 Two original copies of Payne's work, published in 1756, are among the rareties of the Boston Public Library. By the way, Boston has the largest public library in America, some 550,000 volumes.

British Draught Player, part 8, "Dyke," by Francis Tescheler, is out. A review of the Dyke and Kelso will be given next week.

It's Reed that is kicking about the interest of the control of the control of the property of the control of the control

Player," part 10, is now ready, and concludes the reprint of the first edition. C. H. Freeman is now the happy father of bouncing boy, surnamed Rudolph Curry. The Match Game Book of the recent English championship tournament is now ready. Price 50 cents. COMMERCIAL MATTERS. BOSTON MARKETS

Boston, Monday, June 15. BOSTON, Monday, June 15.

BUTTER—There is a good demand for butter as slightly improved prices. The receipts were not starge as a week ago, but of excellent quality. The market is steady. We quote:

Northern creamery, extra, 20; Western creamery, extra, 194,194; do, extra st, 18; do, 1st, 16917; Franklin Co. (Mass.) creamery, extra, box, 20221; do, extra dairy, 192...; Vernont extra dairy, 193...; Vernont extra dairy, 193...; Vernont extra dairy, Western imitation creamery, extra, 162.17; Western imitation creamery, extra, 162.17; Western ladle-packed, ex. 1st, 142.15.

CHEESE—The market continues steady with a good demand. New cheese is coming in fairly and our quotations are for new stock, the market being pretty well cleaned up of old.

17c. BEANS—The market continues quiet and prices are unchanged.

We quote the current prices as follows: Choice
Northern, hand picked, S...@...per bushel;
New York, small. hand picked, \$2.40@2.50; do,
marrow, \$2.30@2.35; do, screened, \$2.00@2.25;
do. 2ds, \$1.60@1.90; medium choice hand picked,
\$2.30@...; do, screened, \$2.00@2.25; yellow eyes,
extra, \$2.80@2.85; do, 2ds, \$2.00@2.25; yellow eyes,
extra, \$2.25@3.00. Foreign Beans—Fea, \$2.25@
2.35; Mediums, \$2.00@2.25. extra, \$2.80\tilde{2}.85: do, 24.8, \$2.90\tilde{2}.70; red Ridneys, \$2.25\tilde{2}.35: Mediuma, \$2.00\tilde{2}.25.
DOMESTIC FRUITS—We quote: Apples. Roxbury Russets, \$4.00\tilde{2}.50; No. 2, Maine, Baldwins, \$2.50\tilde{2}.30 per bbi.
Evaporated apple, fancy, 13\tilde{2}14c; fair to good, 12\tilde{3}12\tilde{3}15; sun-dried, sliced and quartered, 10\tilde{2}11c.
Strawberries—Maryland, good to choice, ...\tilde{3}\tilde{8}0; Baltimore, 10\tilde{3}11c; Jersey, 9\tilde{3}13c; Long Island, 10\tilde{3}12c; Mass. 15\tilde{3}18c per qfat;
VEGETABLES—We quote the following current prices:

Cabbage, Norfolk, ...@\$1.25; Savannah, 75c@\$1.00.
Onions, Bermuda, per crate, \$2.00; Egyptian, per 112 lbs, \$2.50@3.00.
Turnips—St. Andrews, 90c. per bbl.
Asparagus, native, 3-dozen box, \$3.75.
Green pease, Jersey, \$1.50@1.75.
String beans, Northern Wax, \$2.00@2.25 per crate; do Green, \$2.00@2.25.
Tomatoes, Florida, per bushel crate, \$1.50@
2.00.

Flour and Grain. Flour and Grain.

FLOUR—Following are the current prices for carload lots of flour:

Fine flour, \$2.90@3.25; Superfine, \$3.25@4.00; Common extras, \$3.95@4.20; Choice extras, \$4.05 4.30; Minnesota bakers, \$5.10@5.45; patents, \$....@... Michigan roller, \$5.40@5.65; New York, \$6., \$5.40@5.55; Ohio and Indiana, \$5.45 @5.60; do, do, straight, \$5.60@5.75; do, do, patent, \$5.66@5.95; St. Louis and Illinois clear, \$5.40@ 5.55; do, straight, \$5.60@5.75; do, do, patent, \$5.60@5.95; Spring wheat patents, \$5.90@6.25 % bbl.

FISH-Following are the current prices for the

Miscellaneous.

do, chíp, 2½@2¾; do, naphtha, 1½@2; do, hard, 2@5.

TOBACCO—We quote: Havana wrappers, \$5.00

@7.00; do, fine fillers, \$1.1001.25; do, rood fillers, 80@95c; Yara 1 and 11 cuts, 70@95; fair, 60@75; Kentucky lugs, 3½@5c; do, leaf, 8½@10½c; Havana s'd wr's, 40@60; do, 2ds, 20@95; do, binders, 12@17; do, 2ds, 18@25; do, binders, 12@17; do, 2ds, 18@25; do, fair wrappers, 25@30; do, fillers, 10@20; Sumatra wraps, 1ght, \$2.50@3.25; do, dark, \$2.00

@2.25.

WOOL—The receipts of wool the past week were 13.964 bales domestic and 1457 bales foreign against 11.482 bales domestic and 3840 bales for eign last week, and 10.396 bales domestic and 2574 bales foreign for the corresponding week in 1890.

WATERTOWN CATTLE MARKET. Arrivals of live stock at Brighton and Watertown

Cents & ib.
Brighton hides. 6 @ 77
Brighton tall'w.3 @ 4
Country lides. 5 @ 66½
Country tall'w..2 @ 3

Country tall'w..2 @ 3

Each.
Sheepskins .. \$ 75@1.25
Lambskins .. \$ 1.0@1.50
Calfskins .. \$ 70@80e

Pelts, 75c@\$1.50. Or Try a Globe Want Ad.

[New York Herald.]

H-A-H-A-H-A! [Lowell Citizen.]

You Really Want the Earth. [Atchison Globe.]
You really want but one thing; you im agine you want a hundred.

Facilis Descensus Averni. [Atchison Globe.] There is no more dangerous guide than

our quotations are for new stock, the market being pretty well cleaned up of old.

We quote: New York extra, \$14,691/2c \$\mathfrak{H}\$ by \$0.1st\$, \$14/2.691/2c\$ \$\mathfrak{H}\$ by \$0.1st\$, \$14/2.691/2c\$ \$\mathfrak{H}\$ by \$0.1st\$, \$14/2.691/2c\$ \$\mathfrak{H}\$ by \$0.1st\$, \$14/2.691/2c\$ \$\mathfrak{H}\$ being \$1.260 \text{ and } \text{2.8}\$, \$1.0 \text{ 1st}, \$1.4/2.691/2c\$ \$\mathfrak{H}\$ being \$1.0 \text{ 1st}, \$1.4/2.691/2c\$ \$\mathfrak{H}\$ charged by \$1.0 \text{ 1st}, \$1.0 \text{ 1s

2.00.

Marrow squash, \$3.00@3.50 per bbl.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts were liberal and
the demand moderate. Following are the current quotations:

Fancy hay, \$14.00@15.00 per ton; do, fair to
good, \$18.00@14.00; ordinary, \$11.00@12.00; hay
and clover, mixed, \$9.00@11.00; swale, \$9.00;
poor to ordinary, \$9.00@10.00.

Rye straw, \$17.50@18.00 per ton; oat atraw,
\$7.00@7.50 per ton. Groceries.

Arrivals of live stock at Brighton and Watertown for the week past:
Cattle. 2239; sheep, 8050; shotes, ...; veals, 1468; hogs, 28.831; horses, 490.
Western cattle, 1082; Eastern and Northern cattle, 1177.
Western sheep and lambs, 7750; Eastern sheep and lambs, 300.
Prices of western beeves ranged from 46.000. and lambs, 300.

Prices of western beeves ranged from \$6.00@
6.25 per 100 lbs., live weight. Northern cattle sold at \$4.00@5.50.

PRICES OF HIDES, TALLOW, SKINS, &C.

Apply to-Mr. Trotter (wearily)-St. Peter at the Not Love, but 'Lasses.

wite you out to lunch?"
"Yes—once. I had to lend him the money pay for it."

It's Reed that is kicking about the "expenses" this time.
Kear's reprint of the "Scottish Draught"

\$1.25 per bbl. Sweet potatoes—Tennessee,\$3.75 per bbl; Charleston, No. 1, \$5.00@5.50, Cabbage, Norfolk,@\$1.25; Savannah, 75c@

bbl.

CORN—We quote: High mixed, 74½@..c % bush; Steamer yellow, 74 @ .c % bush; Steamer mixed, 78c % bush; ordinary, 72c % bush.

OATS—No. 1 and Fancy. clipped, 55@..c % bush; standard, do, ...@57c; No. 2, white, 56u % bush; No. 3, do, 55c % bush; rejected white, ...@..c; No 2, mixed, 55c.

[New York Herald.]
Mrs. Trotter (reading)—To let—A cottage,
10 rooms; all modern improvements; mountains rising in the rear; lawn sloping to a
crystal lake; weather always cool; no mosquitoes, no malaria; rent \$30 per month.

The hour was late. For 10 minutes neither said a word. Then she spoke: "We made molasses candy today," "Y-yes," he faltered, "I'm sitting on some and can't get up."

"I went to the camp at Framingham yes-terday. Even the tents were warlike."
"How was that?"
"Why, they were made of drilling."

By J. T. NEWCOMB.

It was nearly service time on Sunday morning, and the church bells were tolling their cheery welcome on the frosty air. Pious souls, clad in furs and velvets and other forms of modern purple and fine linen, were hurrying to reach the scenes of their

Foster Millard was not a pious soul, and he did not hurry. He was not sure that he was going to church at all, and he sauntered leisurely along, with his hands in his overcoat pockets and his big collar turned high

around his throat. What a world it was, to be sure, and what a fool-but, pshaw!-that was all over now.

and he was glad of it. At this moment he became aware of a wight figure enveloped in furs coming down the cross street, and they met at the corner. She held out her hand with a gesture that bespoke embarrassment and uncertainty, and he took it gravely. "I believe," he said, "it is quite a year since I saw you last, Edith."

Willard turned and joined her in her

"And I believe," he continued, "that I am very glad to see you." Miss Arnold was silent on this point. "You might, perhaps, say as much," suggested Millard.

"Are you going to church?" asked Miss "Well, I don't know, that is, I will go i you will take me with you." Miss Arnold hesitated a moment.

"Why, of course, if you like," she said. Why shouldn't he like, wondered Millard. a pretty girl, good music and lots of people. What difference did it make that once - stuff! He had forgotten all that, and of

"Have you heard the new rector?" inquired Miss Arnold, evidently with an attempt at conversation. said Millard. "I have not been there. I am a heathen. You are a missionary. Perhaps I am an angel unawares,

Miss Arnold laughed. "That is a trifle mixed, isn't it?" she said.
"Well, perhaps," admitted Millard. "I'm not up in that sort of thing."

"But you used to go to church?" "Yes, I did-when you took me. I have degenerated. If your theology admits of backsliding, I have backslided. I am now distinctly a heathen.'

Miss Arnold laughed again. "On the contrary, I think you have improved," she said.

"Ah!" said Millard, with faint sarcasm. "I really was not looking for a compliment." They reached the church and the usher showed them to a seat. Miss Arnold kneeled on the cushion and leaned her head on her little prayer book against the pew in front.
Millard watched her silently, as he had done so many times before. She made a pretty picture, dainty, fur-wrapped and devout, and the hand that held the prayer book was very small indeed. One little lock of hair had squirmed away from restraining hair-pins and was curling prettily near her pink ear. He felt a curious desire to put it in place, and then he became conscious of two voices speaking behind him in not inaudible

whispers.
"Isn't that Foster Millard with Edith Arnold in front of us?" asked somebody.
"Why, sure enough it is!" said somebody else. "I thought she jilted him a year ago."
"Hush, he will hear you!"
"They must have made it up. Queer, isn't it."

"They must have made it up. Queer, Isn't it."

The choir began to sing again, and the people all rose. Millard heard no more. Edith held her prayer book up to him, and they read the responses out of it. Like those flashes of previous existence that the philosophers talk about, it all came back to himintangible, indefinite and yet familiar. How often he had heard that smooth, full voice, reading the same old, sweet words of the Episcopal service. He seemed to take up the thread of life a year back, as if the year just passed had been a dream from which he was now awakening.

The Te Deum was over and they sat down again. Presently the two women behind began to whisper again. Edith was intent upon the service. "Pretty hownet she has," said one

hegan to winser again. South was meet upon the service.

"Pretty bonnet she has," said one.

"A trific too high, I think. They say she threw Howard Gale over, too. I don't see what those men find in her. She is a perfect "For that reason, probably, they like her."
"I suppose Mr. Willard took it too easily,
ad she wants to dangle him again."

and she wants to dangle him again."
"Dangle him?"
"Yes. You know what I mean—keep him around and abuse him."
"Hush! I'm afraid he heard you."
"No, he didn't. It would be a good warning to him, anyway."
Millard moved uneasily, and the whispers broke off suddenly. He wondered if Edith had heard them. He glanced at her, and she looked so unconscious that he concluded she had not.
The rector had commenced his sarmon and she was giving close attention. Mil-

and she was giving close attention. Milard listened awhile, but it did not interest him. He seemed to have heard the same sermon a thousand times, and his thoughts wandered away into other channels. They went back to the old days when he had been wont to read the responses out of Edith Arnold's prayer book, and then he thought of the two women he had heard discussion his case.

iscussing his case. He looked at Edith surreptitiously as she He looked at Edith surreptitiously as she sat there listening so intently to the sermon, and he thought she did not look like a girl who would care to "dangle" any one. He knew he might be mistaken, for he did not claim to know women. No man does who has once thought he did. But certainly she did not look like a girl of that sort. He knew she had never seemed so to him, even at the last. But then who could tell? Perhaps she would like to dangle him, as they called it.

called it.

He wondered if he would care and concluded that he would not; it might even be pleasant. Something suggested to him that he might let her try and he favored the They rose to sing the last hymn and then

They rose to sing the last hymn and then knelt a moment while the rector prayed. The organist played a low, solemn recessional and the people began to file out. They passed the choir gallery as they went and the tenor was helping the alto to put on her furs.

"See," said the alto. "there is Edith Arnold, with Mr. Millard in her train again. They must have made up. You're not looking at all."

"I have something better to look at," said the tenor.

the tenor.
"Oh—" said the alto, and then stopped.
Millard turned his collar up again when
they reached the door.
"Not a long service." he said, for want of anything better to say.
"No." said Miss Arnold, absently. "Did you like the sermon?"
"Well, I don't know. I didn't hear much I forgot to listen."
" said Miss Arnold, very much as the

"Oh!" said Miss Arnold, very much as the alto had said it a moment before.
"I think the soprano would do better if she would leave out some of those trills and quirls," suggested Millard.
"Do you?" said Miss Arnold. "I don't know. I'm afraid I was not listening."
"Oh!" said Millard.
"I don't think I meant that exactly," said Edith.

"Meant what?"
"What you thought when I said I was not

listening."
"I had no idea you did."
They walked along awhile without saying anything.
"Edith," said Millard at length, "did you hear what those women behind us were saying during the service?"
"I dith leded up services?"

ing during the service?"

Edith looked up seriously innocent.
"What women?" she asked.
"In the new behind us."
"I was listening to the service," replied
Miss Arnold with dignity.
"Except when the soprano sang," commented Millard.
Presently they reached Miss Arnold's esently they reached Miss Arnold's eand he opened the little iron gate for

home and ne opened her.
"You had better come in and see mamma," she said.
"Well, perhaps I had," said Millard. He
wondered if he was beginning to be dangled.
Mrs. Arnold and the little sister looked

Mrs. Arnold and the little sister looked a trifie surprised as the two entered, but each received him cordially in her own way. Little sister shipped her hand into his and gave it a comforting squeeze. That was her method. They were all alone when she did it, for Edith went to take off her wraps and Mrs. Arnold went somewhere after a few words with Millard. The latter reflected that he had come in to see mamma, but he did not say anything.

"Are you and Edith spoons again?" asked

anything. are you and Edith spoons again?" asked little sister.
Millard laughed helplessly, and wondered what to say. Little sister relieved the situa-"Because," she continued, without waiting for a reply, "because if you are, I am glad. I don't like the others near so well as

"Bad." I don't like the others red.

I do you."

"Don't you? I'm so glad."

"Are you, really? Say, will you keep still if I tell you something?"

"Like the grave." said Millard.

"And never tell any one I told you?"

"Never."

"Not even Edith?"

"Not even Edith," said Millard, solemnly.

"Well, then," said little sister, "I'll tell."

"Well, then," said little sister, "I'll tell."

DID BOTH OVERHEAR IT? you. Edith's last beau doesn't come here A PLEBE AT WEST POINT. up and dress, inspection, return to rooms any more, and I guess she wants another A PLEBE AT WEST POINT. and make up on we studied or did so we

"Oh!" said Millard.
"Yes, and I thought perhaps if you knew you would come some more. I do wish you would. You don't snub me like the rest."
"What on earth are you two talking about?" asked Edith, coming into the room the Cadets.

about?" asked Edith, coming into the room at this point.
"Don't you tell," whispered little sister.
"Of course not." said Willard gravely.
"We were talking about the weather," he continued to Edith. "Your sister says it is not as cold as it was." It is little sister slid out of the room. "That was an awful fib," she said to Millard as she went out. went out.
A couple of hours later Edith litted her head from Millard's shoulder and looked up at him a trifle uncertainly.
"Foster," she said, "did you hear what those odious women behind us were saying

"I did, but you will remember that you did not; you were attending to the service."
"Hush! I am in earnest, Foster!"
"What is it?"
"What did my sister say to you in here?"
"I promised not to tell."
"Never mind, then. Did you believe those women?" "No, Edith."
"Did you believe what my sister told

"Partly. Not as she meant."
"You are a good boy. I should have be-lieved them if I had been in your place."
"Why?" "Because," said Edith slowly, "because I am not a man."

WHAT A DAUGHTER COSTS.

Thousands Necessary to Launch Her

[New York World.] Since the accumulation of large fortunes this country, and notably in New York, and the establishment of a moneyed aristocracy one of the greatest problems presented to rich parents is the marrying of their daughters. To the father it is as much body must have realized the fact that I was mother it is a matter of daily care.

The daughter is no sooner born than her future becomes a subject for reflection. In a few weeks it is known whether she will be plain or pretty. If she is plain that means the expenditure of a good-sized forst tune to take her after years to the bridal altar. If she is pretty the parents are jubilant, for her future can pretty well take at care of itself.

Wealthy New York parents make it all the form and luxury that fall to the lot of a princess. They are not willing when their daughter goes to boarding-school that she live in a neat, plain room like the conformal french pensions, but they must surround her with every display that the modern institution will tolerate. Her room is a boudoir of oriental luxury. Entering it you sink to the ankles in Persian, Smyrna and every description of Turking in colors Tyre could not rival; the walls are hung with beautiful tapestries did made are save and made savagely luxurious by a tiger skin thrown carelessly across it to give the gilded maiden rest when she comes wearied from the street or the class room. There are Turkish or Chinese slippers cool and soft to her feet; Oriental wrappers of the softest and costhest stuffs and the loveliest of clors; a dressing case studded with altar. If she is pretty the parents are jubilant, for her future can pretty well take care of itself.

Wealthy New York parents make it a point of surrounding their daughters with all the form and luxury that fall to the lot of a princess. They are not willing when their daughter goes to boarding-school that she live in a neat, plain room like the conventional quarters assigned to young ladies in olden times in English boarding-schools and French pensions, but they must surround her with every display that the modern institution will tolerate.

Her room is a boudoir of oriental luxury. Entering it you sink to the ankles in Persian, Smyrna and every description of Turkish rugs in colors Tyre could not rival; the walls are hung with beautiful tapestries with chaste Dianas upon them; there is a divan with great eider-down pillows and made savagely luxurious by a tiger skin thrown carelessly across it to give the gilded maiden rest when she comes wearied from the street or the class room. There are Turkish or Chinese slippers cool and soft to her feet; Oriental wrappers of the softest and costhest stuffs and the loveliest of colors; a dressing case studded with everything dear to a girl's heart, not the least of which are perfumes costing from 50 cents an ounce to \$1 a drop.

In her wardrobe are her hand-embroidered night-dresses of silk as soft as down and beautifully designed; and her white iron bed, with brass knobs, is made so inviting with its Marseilles or quilted India silk coverlid in summer, its eider-down spreads in winter, the hanging cherub above and the hangings, with their beautiful handpainted designs, that it might tempt St. Agnes herself to come and lie there. But what money it all costs!

When she reaches her 18th year she graduates from the boarding-school, and is, perhaps, sent to a finishing school, where she becomes a prilor boarder surrounded with her usual luxury, and gets finishing touches on deportment. All this, it must be borned with the matrimo.

becomes a perilor boarder surrounded with her usual luxury, and gets finishing touches on deportment. All this, it must be borne in mind, is a preparation for the matrimonial market. Then my young lady goes home and the real expenses commence.

If she is a very plain girl she must have every accomplishment that money can give her. She must learn to draw and to paint on silk and china, for European princesses have lately made this fashionable. A select dancing master is engaged to give her private lessons, for that is supposed to make her more graceful in her movements.

Every rich man's daughter in New York learns to ride, and if it is the intention to send her to England she must learn to ride 'cross country, so she joins a private hunt club, and follows the hounds on the trail of the anise seed. Then she must have an expert French teacher one day in the week

the purpose of ascertaining what was going in inside.

Another tapped me on the chest and then listened, evidently with a desire to ascertain if he would be invited in to spend the day.

While they were thus amusing themselves with me the third was taking measurements of my height, breadth, depth and style of beauty. I was finally informed that if I had any use for my clothes I could put them on.

"Annther tapped me on the chest and then listened, evidently with a desire to ascertain if he would be invited in to spend the day.

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Every rich man's daughter in New York learns to ride, and if it is the intention to send her to England she must learn to ride cross country, so she joins a private hunt club, and follows the hounds on the trail of the anise seed. Then she must have an expert French teacher one day in the week for conversation and a German teacher for

e same purpose another day. The knowledge of the music she acquire The knowledge of the music she acquired at the boarding-school is not considered sufficient, so she is at once put under the care of a pale, mild gentleman, with fierce hair and many diplomas, who brings Wagner into her life; to which is added the offices of some melancholy and extinct Italian nobleman, who teaches her the guitar. It is also considered an accomplishment to be able to fence, so to the fencing master she goes, and she varies this exercise by attending at a gymnasium, where she develops her muscles. Of course, if she is pretty, all this is not necessary.

ps her muscles. Of course, if she is pretty, all this is not necessary.

She makes many other calls on her father's pocketbook. She must formally come out. She must now have dresses made by Worth or Felix, and pay as high as \$500 for the making of one of these. If no family jewels nave descended to her, she must have diamonds, pearls, and other precious stones, and per equipment must compare with girls. er equipment must compare with girls

lready out. When bills for the ball are paid, then When bills for the ball are paid, then comes the allowance for pin money, out of which she has to assist several fashionable charities. She appears at grand opera at least one evening in the week, at theatre another, and she can sit only in a box; then come flowers, bonbons and the latest perfumes. The manqure comes regularly to beautify her hands and nails, and the chiropodist to tend her feet.

Her maid she has always with her; a companion if she has no sisters, and frequently a paid chaperon at the telephone waiting to be called.

be called.
Although it may seem strange, it is true, that the richer a New Yorker is, the more wealth does he look for in the man who is to marry his daughter. He and his wife make it a point to keep the daughter as far

is possible from making the acquaintance of young men who are not rich.

They will not permit her to visit houses where she is likely to make such acquaint-

Oddities of the Porcupine

[Forest and Stream.] A recent writer speaks of it as the "quiet, noffensive little creature that curls itself into a ball at the first approach of an en-I have seen thousands of them in our pine woods-not so very little, but inoffensive, unless you object to their appetite for pack straps, shoes and salt pork. But whoever saw one curl itself into a ball when molested.

ed. 1 bother a porcupine he will make a

into a ball, although not so bad as the quill shooting story, is, I think, entirely wrong when attributed to the American porcupine. I think this belief comes from the books, where the habits of the English hedgehog are described. This I understand to be a nuch smaller animal than ours, feeding on

much smaller animal than ours, feeding on insects and perhaps fruit.

Our porcupine has for a steady diet the bark of trees, usually maple, but around old logging camps he finds such delicacies as old boot packs, pork barrels and cookhouse slush; in fact, anything containing salt or fat in any form. He is an adroit thief, and if you give him a chance will steal a pack strao or a shoe from under the walls of your tent while you are dreaming on your bed of balsam or hemlock boughs.

Musical Item. [Texas Siftings.]

"How beautifully your daughter plays," said Mrs. Peterby.

The music ceased at that moment. The door opened and a German professor said: "Pefore I finishes tuning dot piano I vants mine tollar and a haif."

> He Never Thought of That. [Harper's Bazar.]

Theatre manager-In my new play I'm ire-engine, and a real patrol wagon. Can you suggest anything else?
Tomdik—Yes; you might try a real actor or two.

How the Officers Taught Him the First Position of a Soldier.

Entertaining Inquiries Which He Had to Answer to Their Satisfaction.

[New York Times.] As the annual examinations at the United States Military Academy have just been concluded, thousands of schoolboys and others throughout the country are deeply interested in the subject of West Point. There is, perhaps, not one in 10 of them who has not cogitated at some time or another or who is not now cogitating whether he would be an ornament to the

whether he would be an ornament to the army and could not distinguish himself as an indian fighter. Perhaps he would like to know something of the way boys are received at the academy.

In the year 1872, in the early summer, I received an appointment to a cadetship at West Point through the kindness (or unkindness) of Hon. John G. Schumaker, then a congressman, and now a prominent lawyer of this city. I thought it was a kindness then. After I had been a week at West Point I began to realize that it was a deeply-planned scheme on the part of my father to lessen his responsibilities and to have me killed.

With my credentials in my grip and with a light heart I boarded a Hudson river train and started on my career as a soldier. Every—

Then you have an opportunity of zetting square.

After a week of this brand of excitement we were marched to the hall where our mental status was to be investigated, and I desire to state that no "plebes" is permitted to appear outside his quarters unless he assumes the first position of a soldier—shoulders thrown backward, and little fingers down the seams of the trousers.

This position must also be assumed whenever any firsky cadet knocks at the door of the quarters even if it is in the early morning hour, and I have seen nine shivering "plebes," awakened long after midnight, started by a rap on the door and standing in their night clothes "in the first position of a soldier." In these festivities my new hat a tame in for its share of the fun, and it finally became of so much trouble to me that traded with one of the bootblacks for Thenever and the next batton of excitement we were marched to the hall where our mental status was to be investigated, and I desire to state that no "plebe" is permitted to appear outside his provide to sappear outside his pourse.

This position must also be assumed whenever any first position of a soldier. The hat of the hall where our mental status was to be investigated, and I desire to state that on "plebes" is permitted. Upon the Sea of Matrimony—Some of the Articles She Requires.

New York World

a light heart I boarded a Hudson river train and started on my career as a soldier. Everyoncern as his affairs in stocks, and to the a born warrior as I passed through the street on my way to the station. My should-The daughter is no sooner born than her future becomes a subject for reflection. In forward, my chin was depressed, and I kept

went to bed.

At 9 o'clock the next morning I reported to the medical examiners. There were three of them, and they were in full uniform. By their directions I stripped off my clothes. They then held up cards of different hues and compelled me to guess their colors. Then they exhibited cards printed in different-sized letters and I was instructed to read the print at different distances.

tances.

Then I was compelled to hop around the room like a frog, first on one foot and then on the other. Then I had to swing my arms around in different directions until I resembled a windmil working on full time. When I imagined that they were about through with me one of them placed his ear against my spinal column. supposedly for

against my spinal column, supposedly for the purpose of ascertaining what was going

t up here," ne said, that hat's going to get you into a leap of trouble."
It did. We had not proceeded a rod nefore nearly every window of the huge, hree-sided barracks was filled with howling cadets, who had spotted it.

"Take that thing away and drown it, or-

derly!"
"What kind of bait did you use?"
"Don't want any! Come aroun

"What kind of bait did you use?"
"Don't want any! Come around next week!"
"Block and run!"
"Get on to the kid under the pipey!"
"Pa, please kin I wear a high hat?"
These were some of the salutations that greeted me and I realized that I was in for it. I shivered, but the orderly never moved an eyelash. He was accustomed to such pleasantries. He led me upstairs to the second floor, front room. He tapped upon the door, a voice said "Come!" and he left me to my fate.

call him off the perch. It seems the major has been laying his pipes for office, and that our article of two weeks ago, asking him where he stole his last cow, has somewhat clouded his prospects. He now threatens to shoot us on sight, and was seen at the post office yesterday with a big revolver belonging to Luke Higgins.

We regret these little annoyances, but if they must be met we are not the man to shrink from the task. Tomorrow afternoon, after our first form goes to press and we work off 200 auction bills, we shall strap on our gun and take a walk. If Maj. Skinner has departed for Tucson, he may live to be 100 years old; if he hasn't, he will make No. 10 in our private graveyard. This is official, and comes right from headquarters.

Poor Old Man!—The wheezy, brokenbacked press owned by our esteemed contemporary fell to pieces the other day as he was getting ready to work his outside form, and as soon as we heard of the accident we tendered him the use of ours. He gratefully accepted, but, alas! no act of kindness or generosity can change the leonard's spots! His circulation, while given as 3,550, is in reality only 280.

He hadn't the manhood about him to bring along his 280 sheets of white paper and depend on our honor, but he hires a cart and drives up with two whole bundles, and then pretends he has run short! Two men were kept hard at work all day, and hundreds of sheets of paper were recklessly wasted, that the old hypocrite and falsifier might flatter himself that we were decived. We don't like such men. We can't believe they are an ornament to a growing Western town.

pleasantries. He led me upstairs to the second floor, front room. He tapped upon the door, a voice said "Come!" and he left me to my fate.

I want to say right here that I have not exaggerated in the least, and that I am giving my actual experiences for the benefit of prospective cadets. If they succeed in obtaining appointments, they will bear me out in my statements.

"Why don't you come when you're invited?" yelled a half dozen voices in chorus. I came. I found myself in a room about 12x14 feet in dimensions. It was occupied by six young men in cadet fatigue uniform. They were the cadet officers who took tender care of the verdant plebe and instilled into his budding mind the first principles of warriorship.

I had scarcely entered the room when my hat was landed in one corner of the room and my grip in another. Two of them caught a hand apiece, jerked it down the sides of my legs, jammed the little finger of each hand along the seams of my trousers, flattening out the palms full to the front.

Another grabbed me by the shoulders, placed his knee in my back, and pulled me out straight until I cracked. Still another was busy dislocating my chin, while the fifth was jerking my feet into "V" shape. The sixth was driving a tack into the wall at about the height of my nose.

After they had gotten me fixed to their satisfaction, and so that I looked as if I was ready to be conveyed to the chamber of horrors in the Eden Musee, I was informed that that was the fixt position of a soldier. Then I pitied the soldiers, although I had never seen one look like that, and I wondered what the last position of a soldier must be if the first was as hard to do as that. Compressed into this state of being. I was marched over to the tack and commanded to place my nose against it and to move at my peril. Then, in order to divert my attention from the tack, so that they might be able to jerk me out of the first position of a soldier and thus have more fun with me by fixing me up all right again, they hurled such questions as these

Age?" 'How's your mother?" 'Got any dynamite in your grip?"
'Where'd you get that hat?"
'Where were you born?"
'Sorry or glad that you were born?"
'Don't you think it was a waste of

Think you'll make a good soldier?" "Married?"
"How many children?"
"How much is twice two?" Why?
'How far is it from here to somewhere
e and back if you run both ways?''
'Are you white or colored?''
'Read and write?''

'Pa alive?"
'What for?" 'Grandma got any teeth?" "How many?"
"Why didn't you count 'em?" "Is she a firt?"
"Fraid of a nigger man in the dark?"
"Ever scalp a wooden Indian?"
"How many fingers on each hand?"
"How many thumbs?"
"Both alike, ain't they?"

"Any insane people in your family except yourself?"

These and a hundred other entertaining These and a hundred other entertaining questions were put to me. Although I was all affire. I could not help but laugh at some of the conundrums. Whenever I did so my nose was hammered up against the tack and I was threatened with the guard house. Finally, more dead than alive, I was told to shoulder my grip and "plug," and I was conducted to my temporary quarters on the top floor of the barracks. I was shoved through a doorway and found myself in a room already occupied by eight other plebes who had just passed through the ordeal experienced by me. who had just passed through the ordeal experienced by me.

After the officer had departed they greeted me with a howl. We were soon friends, however, as we were to be roommates and bedfellows until the "mental examination" should decide our respective fates. We did not know each other by our names, but by the States we hatled from In my quarters were "Texas," "Virginia," "California." "Alabama." "Wisconsin," "Missouri." "Arkansas," "Maryland," and "New York," myself.

This was our daily routine; Reveille, 5.30; graduated there. BABY'S DOLL.

pleased in our quarters.

At noon we were marched to Mess Hall for dinner. In the afternoon we had another inspection, and at 5.30 we were marched to supper. At 9 o'clock "taps" our beds, which had previously been made, were hastily entered as the lights were doused.

Each "plebe" had to make his own bed and help take care of the room. In the morning the blankets, sheets, pillows, etc. (of all nine of us), had to be folded and placed one above the other, so that their edges, in a vertical line, should not vary a hair's breadth. If they did they were kicked down by the officer, and had to be rearranged.

Loved, Petted, Corrected, Forsaken for a Loved, Petted, Corrected, Forsaken for a

Loved, Petted, Corrected, Forsaken for a Time, but Never Fogotten.

down by the officer, and had to be rearranged.

At all hours of the day and night humorous cadets would "drop in to make a call," and then they would put us through "a course of sprouts," such as compelling us to sing, to whistle, to dance, and to hop from trunk to mantel and "chirp like a mocking-bird." Another diversion for the cadets was to catch a "plebe," when he was compelled to go to the yard and "play horsey" with him, the "plebe" walking on his hands and knees with the cadet astride of his back, "Why stand it?" asks the prospective "plebe." Stand it or fight. If you fight, you will have to fight the whole corps. Better to stand to and wait until you become a cadet and the next batch of "plebes" arrives. Then you have an opportunity of getting square. A little boy, with a shoeless doll in his arms, wandered about on the front veranda of the Mansion House in Brooklyn a few afternoons since. When asked where his doll's shoes were he explained: "You see. I took her out walking in Henry st. yesterday and she stubbed her toe and wore out one shoe. Of course she couldn't come out with only one on, so I took both off." Books might be written about the vacci-

nation and dosing of dolls, the varied ills which their little mothers and fathers attribute to them, the vicissitudes of the walks and talks in which their foster parents involve them, the hair-raising adventures of rubber dolls that float and china dolls that sink in the treacherous waters of the washtub, the aristocracy of waxen beauties on the steps of thrones, and the numanity of wooden roustabouts which get the knocks of the highways. There is at least one sure conclusion from

all this. It is that the doll has a broad and deep place in the baby heart. More, however, can be said for it truthfully. There are few men who have not seen young that I traded with one of the bootblacks for an old cap.

The "mental examination" consisted of questions in the rudiments of arithmetic, geography, grammar, history, etc. To do work in arithmetic through decimal fractions, to bound States and locate their capitals, and tell how to travel from one point to another, to name the presidents of the United States, and to have a fairknowledge of ancient and modern history; to be able to parse sentences, and to read, write and spell correctly was all that was required of us. women fondle the doll of a small sister, or have not heard girls of 20 or more say: "Oh I'd just love to have that doll myself." It is also an old story that young husbands occasionally surprise their wives caressing the miniature children of their childhood.

That a toy with such a firm hold on That a toy with such a firm hold on human hearts must have a curious and long history is self evident. That this history should be a significant red thread along the great line of the progress of civilization is at least plausible.

That so little attention should have been paid to the annals of the little creatures, which all civilized mankind have loved, seems almost impossible. This reticence of the explorers of the past to do justice to the doll was well illustrated some 30 years ago in Nuremberg, Germany.

Harmless as the doll seems, it did not escape the persecution of the church. The fathers of the church found in it a child of the devil, and proceeded against it with the heroic treatment of their hardy times. A church council in the eighth century forbade the playing with dolls as destructive of the soul and unworthy of Christian women and children. This prohibition was not, however, quite so foolish as it appears today. us.
Those who passed their examinations had their choice of roommates so far as was possible, and cadet life began with two in each room. Those "found" failing to pass examination were dismissed.

The examination always begins in June, and the cadets go into camp on the parade ground and have all the hard work and fun combined that they want. I remained there three months.

three months.
Then a colored cadet got hit with a dipper.
A dozen of us came to New York that night, and the country was deprived of the valuable services of that number of possible Indian fighters.

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

No Boom.—We understand that several

No Boom.—We understand that several real estate firms in this town have combined to get up a boom and make things jump. In fact, they offered us a half-page ad for this week, but we didn't take it. As an individual, we might cheat a man from Omaha at poker, but as an editor, we can't be hired to help swindle our subscribers. In order to offset the machinations of this syndicate we wish to say:

dicate we wish to say:
We have got the fag-end of one railroad
here and neither want nor will ever be able

here and neither want nor will ever be able to get anything more.
Society is not cultivated. Such a thing as a toothbrush or a volume of poems found on a man here would hang him.
The land around the town is so poor that it takes nine feet of it over a dead mule to hold the carcass down.
It is not a trade centre. We have the Digger Indian on three sides of us, and a large family of coyotes on the fourth.
The climate wobbles all over creation, making the demand for buffalo-skin overcoats and linen dusters about equal and mighty steady.
It is not a sanitarium for invalids. If the climate didn't kill 'em, our doctors would.

imate didn't kill 'em, our doctors would.
This is about all, but enough to put our
boscribers on their guard, and to clear our
nascience if our advice is not taken. Now

gentlemen of the combination, go ahead with your boomlet!

The Original Use of Canes.

[St. Louis Republic.] Somebody has been looking up the his-

tory of the original use of canes in this

country, and finds that they were formerly

church, being at one time the principal

badge of the deacon.

The deacon's cane was about five feet long, one end being embellished with a big knob, the other with feathers. When the small boy got too noisy or rebelled against the powers that were he was given a rap on the head with the uncharitable end of the stick.

badge of the deacon.

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

The ARIZONA KICKER.

The Company comparative plate and use of the peculiar Annoyaness Which the Editor Has to Put up With or Retire from the Journalistic Field.

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olls.
Occasionally such a presentation had a

Occasionally such a presentation had a peculiar significance. In 1571, for instance, the Duchess of Lorraine ordered from "F. Holtmann, maker of dolls. 4-6 not too large, well-dressed, carefully decorated dolls for the baby (which is a girl) of the Duchess of Bavaria, who has just been delivered."

With the concentration of wealth, fashion and art in the French capital, the aristocratic doll, true to its progressive instinct, became uneasy in its old German home, its glass eyes set fixedly toward the Rhine and the Vosges. When it became certain that Paris was to become the queen city of fashion, the aristocratic doll emigrated from Germany, leaving behind only its less highborn and elegant companions.

In the French capital the doll became truly a banner bearer of civilization. Cheap and accurate illustration of journals was then unknown. A fashion magazine, moreover, would have required a long time for transportation and distribution, and before the orders from far away places could have been thus prepared, sent, and executed,

the orders from far away places could have been thus prepared, sent, and executed, styles would have been changed. In this predicament Paris tradesmen turned for help to the doll, and it helped them.

Dressed in the height of Paris fashion the doll model was sent far and wide to excite admiration and imitation on the part of all who wished fine clothes and the newest styles in them. Many women in the provinces and in countries bordering on France had doll models made after their own measures and sent to Paris that their clothes might be fitted. With the growth of luxury came the sending out of doll models in Paris—one in morning and the other in evening costume. The one in morning dress was known as "little Pandora," the other as "big Pandora."

evening costume. The one in morning dress was known as "little Pandora," the other as "big Pandora."

The doll theatre, which survives as "Punch and Judy" in England and America, and as "The Kasperle" in Germany and Austria, is of gray old age. It was an amusement of the Egyptians, and was taken from there to southern Europe and finally to the German peoples. It is mentioned in manuscripts of the 10th and 12th centuries as the "Docha" play, and in the 13th century Sigeher introduced an ever-popular figure of speech by saying that "the German princes were marionettes in the hands of the pope."

In the 16th century the doll theatre was already busy with the questions of the day. The metaphysical current of thought came and caught in its current the little automatons. "The Wonderful and Lamentable History of Dr. Faust" was the piece which occupied all the tiny stages, and drew the attention of all theatre-going Germans. It was the kernel of Goethe's immortal tragedy. In treating questions of state the doll actors were also active, as is shown by the titles of some of their plays, for instance, "The Greatest Monster of the World; or, Life and Death of the Imperial Gen. Waltitles of some of their plays, for instance, "The Greatest Monster of the World: or, Life and Death of the Imperial Gen. Wal-

Life and Death of the Imperial Gen. Wallenstein."

Other plays were entitled "The Destruction of Jerusalem." "The Imaginary Invalid" (after Moliere), "Adam's Fall," and so on. In the eighth century the doll had been regarded as dangerous to religion. In the 18th it got to be regarded as dangerous to the State. In the latter half of the 18th century the doll theatre was the favorite diversion in the houses of middle-class Germans. Goethe relates that the greatest pleasure of his bovhood was the doings of the marionettes. In "Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship" reminiscences of the doll theatre betray this liking of the greatest German of them all, as well as does the fact that the author of "Faust" and "Egmont" did not scorn to write a play especially for the marionettes.

when the state of the state of

dren stow away their pet toys reaches its height in their affectionate care for their dolls, the natural playthings of little girls, whose popularity among them in German countries of all times is the best testimonial for the nature of the German woman. The medicinal ministration and the training which our children devote to their dolls is only the imitation of similar conduct of their parents.

"The doll is to the child a human being; and on this pretty, tiny creature the baby mother expends the impressions which she has gathered from the world around her."

IN A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

prietor Was Ready to Admit that They

Were Bad-But He Laughed. [Madeline S. Bridges in Judge.] them here two weeks ago. them very bad pictures, madam.

Lady (fixing him with a scornful glance)

Man at the desk (smiling)—But, madam,
we—
Lady (as before, only more so)—No doubt
you may find it amusing to make caricatures of people. But you can't expect them
to pay you for doing so. I have come here
to tell you that you will either make a decent photograph of my husband, or else—
Man at the desk (smiling more and more)
—But, my dear lady, these pictures—
Lady (indignantly)—Not another word,
sir, on the subject of these pictures! I
would not have them at any price. It is
your duty to—
Man at the desk (trying with difficulty to
restrain his laughter)—If you will listen to
me a moment—

ne a moment— Lady (with flashing eyes)—I will listen to nothing, sir! I insist that you shall make Enter proprietor from the skylight. Proprietor (regarding the grinning and apparently disrespectul man at the desk with a withering glance)—What's the mathers here.

ter, here?
Man at the desk (handing photographs)—
This lady has just brought these pictures This lady has just brought these pictures back—
Lady (with dignified firmness)—Allow me to explain to your employer. These photographs which you have made of my husband are simply a disgrace. At the prices you charge your customers certainly have the right to expect—
Proprietor (also beginning to smile)—My dear madain, you are mistaken—
Lady (in a towering rage)—Do you mean to tell me that you can't do any better than that for five dollars a dozen?
Proprietor—Ha, ha, ha! I can do better for three.

for three. Lady—Sir! Proprietor (emphatically)—Much better. Lady—This is an insult. I shall take neans—
Proprietor (compelling himself to gravity)
-I beg your pardon, but these don't happen
o be our pictures at all. They were taken
t Smithson's, next door but one. We are
imithers. See?

Let whoso is tempted to criticise the army make himself familiar with some of the deeds of heroism of the past 20 years by our soldiers on the plains. Criticism blenches before their recital. But the soldier is no boaster. You must seek his story from other lips than his.

[Homer Bassford in Puck.]
The baby sat in his cab on the broad veranda of our Southern home on that sunshiny morning. looked wonderingly at the big dog until he grew tired of both amusements. Then his

grew tired of both amusements. Then his fat face began to pucker up as if the baby were going to cry, just for a change; and his chubby hands pulled impatiently at the strap in front of him.

At that moment the sun found a way through the mass of vines and leaves, sending one brillant, narrow ray across baby's breast. Then the pucker all went away and a happy smile took its place.

The baby leaned back in his cab, and looked at the long, narrow bar of gold. It pleased him, for he cooed in such a jolly fashion that it brought us all on our tip-toes to see what was the matter.

Then the baby's two chubby hands reached out to the sunbeam and clasped about it. Then baby opened them, and looked to see what it had. Again and again baby reached for the golden streamer, until unrelenting old time had moved it a few inches out of reach of the chubby hands.

Then baby's face puckered again, his fat hands clutched his strap, and he broke out into yells that brought in the neighbors.

The Correct Time. [Detroit Free Press.]
Oh, but he was a dudelious swell and when he went to call on a fashionable young woman on Cass av. she was pleased beyond

"But I assuah you, my deah Miss Fwawn-es," he entreated, "it is quite late." "Why, it is only half-past 8 o'clock!" she urged.
"Yaas, Miss Fwawnces, by yoah time, but
don't you know, it is quite ahftah 12 by
London time, and, weally, I must be going."

What Will Mrs. Grundy Say? [Detroit Free Press.] This question occurs in Morton's comedy.

"Speed the Plough," where Farmer Ashfield, annoyed at his wife's continually bringing up the name of a neighbor's wife and her doings, in contrast with theirs, exclaims petulantly: "Be quiet, wool ye? Anways ding, dinging Dame Grundy into my ears." What will Mrs. Grundy say? What will Mrs. Grundy think? Canst thee be quiet? Let ur aloane and behave thyself,

(Life.)
Aunt Fanny—Don't you believe, Emmy,

that God answers little girl's prayers?
Emmy (S. S. scholar, aged 7)—Yes, I Aunt Fanny-And do you say your

CHASED BY AN ENGINE.

An Engineer's Story of a Wild Railroad Ride.

Making a Mile a Minute to Escape Death in Hot Pursuit.

The Pictures Were Bad and the Pro- Since Then One Engineer Has Been Looking for a Daylight Run.

"Well, yes," said the engineer, puffing Lady (with the elaborate politeness of ex-treme feminine wrath)—Sir, might I be loving pride at his engine as it stood in the permitted to inquire what sort of pictures yard near the Union depot, waiting for its you consider these? My husband sat for train, "we do see some strange sights along the road after dark, but whether a night hem here two weeks ago.

Man at the desk (promptly)—I consider run makes a man superstitious or not I would not like to say. I had a peculiar ex-Lady (fixing him with a scornful glance) perience myself on the mountain some years
-Indeed! Then what do you mean by exago, one which led me to ask for a day run, pecting people to pay the outside prices for although I didn't get it. At that time I was such abominable work. Do you suppose for taking the fast line east, leaving here about 8 o'clock in the evening and getting into Man at the desk (smiling)-But, madam. Altoona a little after midnight. That night we pulled out of the union depot half an hour late, the Pan Handle connection being that much behind time.

that much behind time.

"The first section, which I took out, consisted mostly of baggage and express cars, there being but two passenger coaches coupled on behind. The sleepers were on the second section, which followed us about 20 minutes later. You know how wild and lonely the country is along the Pittsburg division, and that outside of Greensburg and Johnstown there's no settlement worth mentioning. mentioning.
"When we reached the narrows east of

Blairsville intersection a rain storm set in the wind howled through the forest and dew a regular gale, the occasional crash of a falling tree on the mountain above show

a falling tree on the mountain above showing how the storm was raging. Jack, my fireman, got scared and begged me to stop the train for fear we would run into a log or a land slide.

"I didn't dare do it, for as I said before, we left Pittsburg half an hour late, and so far had not made up one minute, and besides it wouldn't do to get on the time of the second section. I shut off steam a little so that in case we should strike anything we would not be likely to roll down the rocks into the Conemany river.

not be likely to roll down the rocks into the Conemaugh river.

"We passed through the Pack Saddle all right, however, and reached Johnstown near midnight. This was years before the great flood, and I was glad when we came in sight of the furnace fires and electric lights of the iron works, for somehow I felt nervous and out of sorts.

"When we got away from Johnstown and began to climb up the mountain we were again in the wilderness, for, as you know, the stretch of track on the western slope between Cresson and Johnstown runs through about as desolate a section as you would find anywhere. We were the only crew on the hill that night, and I said to Jack that there must be a block on the west-bound track on the other side of the mountain, for we usually passed half a dozen trains of empty coal cars after leaving Johnstown.

"Well we found there had been a land."

could not be seen.

"Just above Allegrippus, at the point where the track bends around and runs down to the Horseshoe Bend, is a signal tower, and below the curve is another. We got the white at the upper tower, and reducing speed rolled on.

"A gust of wind blew away the fog just as we were rounding the bend, and the wild "A gust of wind blew away the fog just as we were rounding the bend, and the wild mountain scenery was clearly outlined against the darkness. We moved slowly down to the curve, for the rules are very strict about keeping control of the train along there. We rounded the Horseshoe and put on a little steam to get back to a fair speed again.

and put on a little seam to get back to a fair speed again.

"Jack was sitting in the cabin half asleep, for the fireman has a rest on a down grade. I saw ahead the clear signal at the Kittanning Point tower. Something made me turn my head and look across the valley to the other side, from which we had just come.

turn my head and look across the valley to the other side, from which we had just come.

"As I gazed the mist cleared away and suddenly a headlight flashed into view and an engine was outlined against the sky beyond. In a second it disappeared, but a rattle and roar and a faint light as from an open furnace door told me that a locomotive had turned the bend and was coming down the mountain at a terrific speed.

"The course of the engine was then nearly parallel with that of ours, but I knew that a moment later it would skim around the curve and be right behind. For an instant I was almost paralyzed with surprise and fear. The idea of an empty engine dashing down a grade in your rear with a speed four times that of your own is something to benumb one's brain.

"A person accustomed to act upon the impulse of a moment does so almost unconsciously, and in this instance I threw off the brakes and put on a full head of steam, even while my eyes were fixed on the engine behind. My engine gave a jump, and I knew that in less time than it takes to tell it we would be making a mile a minute.

"If the engineer of the helper was running rapidly but carefully under the impression that we were far ahead, the danger signal at the tower would warn him and he would stop, but if he had lost control of his engine—I thought of the high embankments ahead and trembled as the idea of rolling down the mountain again came into my brain.

"The wild and prolonged tooting of a whistle sounded in the rear, and re-echoed again and again through the valleys. I knew what that meant—the engine was beyond the engineer's control. We had at least a mile start. Could we with six cars hope to escape an engine without burden?

"One thing was in our favor. The helper was the prover but

knew what that meant—the engine was beyond the engineer's control. We had at least a mile start. Could we with six cars hope to escape an engine without burden?

"One thing was in our favor. The helper was a locomotive built for great power but slow running, and therefore its small driving wheels must already be revolving at a dangerous speed. Possibly it might jump the track, and so put an end to the threatening calamity.

"I gritted my teeth in agony. A short distance ahead was a deep cut, and then a high embankment; if we passed that point part of the danger would be over. We whized down the track faster than I ever rode before or since. A rumble and a roar, and the cut was left behind.

"A second later we were over the hill and on solid ground. I glanced back and saw the headlight of the wild engine in the cut not 100 yards distant. With frozen blood I awaited the crash. It came. A sudden shock ran over the train, and my engine leaped forward, but luckly did not leave the track.

"Instantly I realized the vestibule arrangement on the coaches had broken the force of the collison, aided also by the rapid speed of our train. A second later the same whistle which had thrilled us before rang out, but this time it was the cheery call for brakes, entirely different from the former shrieks. I shut off steam and put on air cautiously to see whether the light engine was pushing us with her full power. "Finding it was not, I looked back and saw the runaway come to a standstill just as we had passed the tower and rolled under the 17th st. bridge at Altoona. I afterwards learned the levers on the helper had caught in some way, and the engine could not be stopped.

"When it struck the rear coach, however, the shock loosened the machinery, and the engineer at once shut off steam and put on the brakes on the driving wheels.

"Well, there comes the Pan Handle connection. Good night."

Robbing Peter to Pay Paul. [Detroit Free Press.]

In 1550 an appropriation was made from St. Peter's Cathedral (now Westminster Abbey) and St. Paul's Cathedral to make up a deficiency in the accounts of St. Paul's. This action met with much opposition, the people saying: "Why rob St. Peter to pay St. Paul?"

I ne'er shall be heart-free again, Yet life flows like music around me, And flow'rs are the links of my chain.

The Tired Woman's Epitaph. [Anon.] Here lies a poor woman who always was tired.

Where washing ain't done, nor sweeping, nor sewing, But everything there is exact to my wishes, For when they don't eat there's no washing of

I'll be where loud anthems will always be ringing, But having no voice, I'll be clear of the singing. Don't mourn for me now, don't mourn for me

> In Beauty's Satchel. [New York Sun.] A button-hook, to have it handy; A rosebud which a paper wraps;

Every-Day Life. [Detroit Free Press.] They strolled along in a quiet way, And neither one with a word to say. He wasn't morose, exactly, nor Was she in the pouts or tantrums, for The sun was bright and the sky was blue In a lovely way above these two; And the roses bloomed in her fair young face, While in his there wasn't the faintest trace Of the faintest sorrow or the slightest care; But about the couple there was the air Of something intangible—don't know what— A kind of a was and I-wish-there-was-not, As they strolled along in a quiet way, And neither a one with a word to say.
Indifferent? Maybe. Unsatisfied? Yes Though neither one would care to confess

My Dream. [J. R. M., in Times Democrat.] Thy hand was clasped in mine.

As loth to quit the scene. Thy radiant face was turned to mine-My hand was softly pressed-I felta thrill of rapturous love, And clasped thee to my breast. Thus folded in my warm embrace (Ah God! who could resist?) Thy lovely eyes spoke love to mine-

But this the strangest seems, I reck not oft what dreams portend, Yet this one haunts me still. Ere long my dream fulfil.

Transition. [Kate A. Carrington in New Orleans Picayune.] Thus it is the lover sings When his love is unrequited; All his happiness takes wings, All his dearest hopes are blighted; "The day is bright, The world most fair: Shines everywhere;

But I care not if the sun be free,

I am not loved!' Listen how his tune hath changed Since his mistress deigns to smile; From all sorrow he's estranged, Though his heart was sad awhile; Years come and go; Youth may die.
Let the wind blow hot or the wind blow cold, Let silver threads take the place of gold,

The wicket in the lane. Her cheeks were like the apple-bloom Upon the hills in May; Her eyes that showed no trace of gloom Were open as the day.

I tried to pass. She thought to go. What held us?-but a glance And I to be the swain,-One little glance exchanged beside

Being so patient, it is strong; If in this world it wait in vain, It surely shall not suffer long;
For in some other state,
Some life of larger scope,

Say that this life is all we know. And death has nothing to bestow Beyond the grave's duress But silence and forgetfulness; Then if I count the cost, Seeing love's self is sacrifice, I surely have not lost If with this life love dies.

Till its own time shall come;
Therefore, though never while we live
It may be mine to ask or yours to give,

To earth's extremest ends afar, I know that we shall meet again, But when and whereher in this earth here, or heaven above Or in some unimagined world or star, I neither know nor care;

BRIC-A-BRAC. It's Often So. [Harper's Bazar.] At first sight we loved madly! At second came a pall; At third we wondered sadly The Love in Helen's Eyes. [Puck.] The love that lies in Helen's eyes

ground that the dust of so great a man as he should come near to the dust of kings and that not to bury him in Westminster, Abbey would again be "robbing Peter to pay Paul."

So tranquil is
That I its depth can but surmise
By this,
That into it my troubles fall; And calm it closes over all. The Power of Love. [James Buckham in Detroit Free Press.] The world is so changed since I knew her! The sky is a tenderer blue,
The wood-thrush sings sweeter and truer—
Yea, all the wide world is made new. The breezes that blow from the clover And kiss all the flowers on the way, Are whispering over and over
A name that is sweeter than they. O love, thou hast fettered and bound me:

Who lived in a house where help was not hired. Her last words on earth were: "Dear friends, I and

I'm going to do nothing forever and ever.'

Two oranges, a spool of thread,
Three handkerchiefs, a box of candy;
Two letters, saved to be re-read; A novel, she ought not to see; Some hooks and eyes, her tiny purse; Her Cæsar, that tomorrow she
With stumbling efforts will rehearse;
Two nickels glued by tutti-frutti; A tract to teach her moral duty. Another which her fortune maps. With this array and more beside Was her small handbag overladen, And still for more and more she sighed,
This blushing, charming high school maidene

So much as that. It was simply a case Of what you will find in every place, Be it country or town, or large or small. They two were long married. That was all.

Too true, alas! 'Twas but a dream, But, oh, it was divine; My arm lay softly round thy waist, Thus in my dream we wandered on, Through groves of shady green— The sun yet lingered in the west,

That we, who merely have been friends, Should be so fond in dreams.

For light and darkness are the same to me; Though the sun shines down no light I see.

It matters not what clouds enfold, The Wicket in the Lane. [Clinton Scollard in Smith's Monthly.] One evening, just at milking-time, Below me in the town. I took the winding path I spied
That led me to the plain,
And Barbara I found beside

In vain you'd search the country wide,
From Oregon to Maine,
For fairer lass than she beside The wicket in the lane. How came she there? I do not know.

Love's Faith.

[Charles Lotin Hildreth.]

It ultimately shall attain The full fruition of its hope This is love's faith; defying fate, Time, change, neglect and laughter,

Being so patient and so sure,
Though it may pass through tears and fire.
Ay, through the portals of the tomb,
Will yet endure

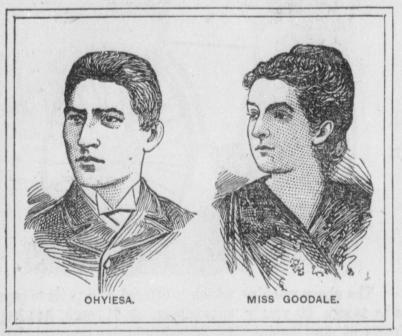
Though you may pass beyond my ken,
And I be lost
Among the crowd of nameless men—
Though both be tempest tossed

St. Paul?"
The proverb was afterward revived upon the death of William Pitt (Earl Chatham) in 1778. Each of the metropolitan cemeteries laid claim to the honor of his burial.
The city of London argued that so great a statesman as William Pitt should be buried in St. Paul's; while Parliament took the

MY LIFE AMONG THE SIOUX.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY GLOBE,

ELAINE GOODALE.



Miss Elaine Goodale, the author and poetess, who has kindly written for the readers of THE SUNDAY GLOBE the letter printed below from Pine Ridge agency, the scene of the late outbreak in Dakota, will be married at the Church of Ascension, in New York, next Thursday to a Sioux Indian of education and

a captain in the army, and his maternal grandmother was celebrated throughout the Northwest as the demi-goddess of the Sioux, on account of her remarkable grace and beauty. The young man is a graduate of Dartmouth, where he won many honors. He was class orator and captain of the foot ball team, and won first medals for skill in fencing and for all-round athletic superiority. From Dartmouth he came to the school of medicine at the Boston University, whence he graduated high in his class.

Dr. Eastman's dark complexion, high cheek bones and straight black hair indicate his origin. In the language of the Stoux his name is Obytesa, which means winner, a peculiarly appropriate title for a gallant miss Goodale presents a delightful blending of the brunette and the blonde. She is of graceful figure

and has an uncommonly entertaining manner. Her eyes are dark, her hair is chestnut, her features are regular, and her countenance is illuminated with intelligence.

Her two sisters are also soon to be married. They are Dora Reed and Rosa Sterling Goodale. Miss Dora's future husband is Mr. Sanford, a tutor at Yale, and Miss Rose will wed Mr. Dayton, the grandson

of the ex-governor. These young ladies are known in the literary world, the former being associated with Miss Elaine in the publication of "Apple Blossoms" and "All Round the Year: Verses from Sky Farm." Among other works from the pen of Miss Elaine are: "In Berkshire with Wild Flowers" and "The Journat of a Farmer's Daughter."

Miss Goodale was born on her father's place, Sky Farm Cottage, on one of the loneliest hillsides in

Berkshire county, about 27 years ago. Her mother is a woman of marked beauty and a highly cultivated

Dr. Eastman is the government medical inspector, and after the wedding the bride and groom will return to Dakota. Miss Goodale, however, will resign her place as supervisor of Indian schools, the duties When and How the Useful Little Sticks of which have compelled her to travel extensively and almost continually in order to inspect the 50 or more schools scattered throughout the Sioux country, and devote herself to such work among her adopted people as will better adjust itself to her new domestic relations. By her marriage, under the traditions of the red men, and, indeed, under the laws of the land, she will become to all intents and purposes a member of the great Sioux tribe of Indians.

The Sioux reservation can hardly be called a summer resort, in the usual sense of the term, nor was the journey which I propose to describe undertaken for pleasure, although it was pleasant enough for me. I travelled in my heavy mountain wagon and

customs and character must divest himself of all prejudice, travel with Indians, as simply and unpretendingly as possible, proclaiming by dress and manner a willingness to accept life for the time being on similar terms with those on which it is taken by the people whom he wishes to really know.

A pair of moccasins, a fondness for one or two genuine Indian dishes, good horsemanship and an acquaintance with the tongue of the people, are all excellent passports to their confidence. That confidence once won, the rest is easy. My journey on the plains covered more than six months and ended with the beginning of the sad winter of 1890-91 in Dakota.

Nothing that occurred during that winter has shaken my personal confidence in the plains that occurred during that winter has shaken my personal confidence in the has shaken my personal confidence in the shaken my personal confidence in the has shaken my personal confidence in the plains covered more than six months and ended with the beginning of the sad winter has shaken my personal confidence in the plains covered more than six months and ended with the beginning of the sad winter has shaken my personal confidence in the plains covered more than six months and ended with the beginning of the sad winter has shaken my personal confidence in the plain that without a guide, and were educed to the two the taste.

Note of the pe

of them To a Perilous Extent, I believe that they are far more sinned against than sinning, and I shall not hesi-

tate to trust myself among them again with as little fear and as much freedom as during that ever-to-be-remembered summer.

Foremost among the charms of the Dakotas is the exhilarating climate. The dry, clear atmosphere and brilliant sunshine seem in themselves to make life worth liv- his feverish palate longed for. ing, and the reward of free exercise in such

an air is an almost superabundant energy and vitality.

To me a feeling of languor is absolutely prettily situated in the edge of a deepunknown there, even on the hottest mid-summer day. I have walked and ridden in safety and comparative comfort with the mercury at 114° in the shade—and there

mercury at 114° in the shade—and there was no shade, except the narrow strip on the north side of a building.

The same may be said of the occasionally severe cold of winter, when one can thoroughly enjoy a brisk walk in a temperature of 40° below zero, provided the wind does not blow.

Another source of the keenest enjoyment is the exquisite and subtile variety of a prairie landscape.

These are gardens of the desert—these The unshorn fields, boundless and beautiful, For which the speech of England has no name. The prairies! I behold them for the first, and my heart swells, while the dilated eye Takes in the encircling vastness.

I pity that American whose undeveloped taste complains of monotony in a scene like this. It has much of the infinite grandeur of ocean, with a softness and human quality of the strips, with the mercury at 114° in the shade—and there was to soft simily consisted of himself, his wife and two children, a pretty young gril and a handsome little urchin of 6 or 8 years. They received us with graceful warmth, and a rush of soft sibilant syllables, while a tall young policeman, whose mother was a Dakotan and father a Cheyenne, acted as interpreter. The woman helped to pitch the trunder the trees, and brought a store of warmfried fish for our supper, while the men assembled as many of their friends as possible for a council, although, as they told us, the river was really dangerously high and few would venture to cross. Most of the people lived on the opposite bank, and a rude bridge had been projected but not yet built.

There was real pathos in the earnest talk of these men, as they gathered in the one bare room of the chief, seated themselves on hard wooden chairs, on iron-hooped trunks, or on the edges of the neatly arranged beds, and with the true Indian mix-truncal provides and with the true Indian mix-trun

of ocean, with a softness and human quality peculiarly its own, and the fine harmonies peculiarly its own, and the fine harmonies of coloring in the grasses at certain seasons would delight the eve of an Indian or a poet.

That charm, however, which surpasses of coloring in the grasses at certain seasons

even the vitalizing climate and the inspiring landscape is to be sought in the nature of the Indian. There is something in-describably soothing about the repose, the deliberation of it-something in striking house.

I thoroughly enjoyed my visit here, and really mourned when the order came last winter to transport the whole band through the blizzards and severe cold of February to their little reservation on Tayne river, contrast with the over-excitable, over-hurried modern temperament. Indians are

Pleasant, Restful Fellow-Travellers. such cordial, unpretending hosts—giving of Montana.

I often wonder whether their best without unnecessary circumstance or delay. Our life on the prairie is simple but sufficient, and we recall with in Itheir new home, have any better pros wonder the artificial needs which we once laboret to satisfy.

pects in entering on the civilized life that they possessed at Pine Ridge.

wonder the artificial needs which we once labored to satisfy.

On the 1st of July all the Indian schools are closed, and vacation begins for teacher and pupil, but not for the supervisor. My first care was to hold a teachers' institute for all the teachers on the Pine Ridge reserve. Although their schools are scattered on a radius of 50 miles, they were at that time all gathered at this agency. This was the first meeting of the kind ever held in an Indian reservation, so far as I know, and the discussions provoked unexpected interest.

A teacher accustomed to all the modern helps—the institute, the educational journal, the reading circle—can hardly appreciate the isolation and discouragement of many an unnoticed worker in the Indian field.

The glorious fourth is according to a time-honored, though decidedly demoralizing custom on Indian agencies, given up to Indian dances and general revelry. The white employes are in the habit of rewarding the dancers with money and food for a public display of a character which is, at ordinary times, discouraged and even forbidden altogether. Certainly this "Omaha, dance," in which young men only partici-

only starve peaceably, but the country is soon in a commotion if he prefers to die

son in a commotion if he prefers to die ighting.

My next trip took me into a region of which much has lately been heard, and but little is probably known by the average reader—the Bad Lands. My errand in that neighborhood was to ascertain the number of children in a certain settlement of half-breeds on the White river, and to seek out a desirable location for another new school. My observation of these good people, in their neat, thritty homes, and my pleasant experience of their hospitality have inclined me to the belief that the "squaw men," as they are vulgarly called, are a much maligned class.

Their houses and farms are generally equal to those of the average pioneer settler, and greatly superior to those of the average Indian. Their wives are almost invariably neatly dressed, and are good housekeepers. The large families of little ones are usually

Pretty, Clean and Attractive,

Pretty, Clean and Attractive,

all speaking English, and there is an air of self-respect and prosperity about them quite foreign to our usual contemptuous thought. nd plenty of promising children, and

an earnest desire for a good day school.

These claims, lying in the comparatively productive river bottoms, all border on the Bad Lands—those strange, bare cliffs of fantastically colored limestone, of an aspect at once arid and beautiful. The sunset and moonlight effects on their towers and turrets are worth taking much time and trouble to behold. We devoted two or three days to exploring some of the more accessible fortresses, for the wildest portions cannot be reached save on foot or horseback and with a trusty guides.

Water and pasturage for teams are only to be found in certain favored spots. There are also numerous cul de sacs, ending in insurmountable cliffs or yawning precipices, so that an excursion in this region is attended with more or less danger and hardship. an earnest desire for a good day school.

tended with more or less danger and hardship.

As is well known, this country offers a rich field to geologists, and there are several men living hereabouts who make a business of acting as guides to scientific expeditions, or of collecting fossils for sale. We also hunted industriously for specimens ourselves, armed with hammers and hatchets, but succeeded only in discovering a petrified turtle in several pieces. It is a slight objection to clambering on these crumbling cliffs that a trifing misstep may not improbably precipitate you into an apparently bottomless crevice or chasm!

Midsummer seems an unusual time for prairie fires, but the prolonged drought had rendered the tall grass as dry as tinder, and huge fires devastated all that region and destroyed the crop of hay upon which many were depending to winter their cattle. We were caught in one of these fires, and came near having serious trouble, but while the roaring flames were steadily approaching and a black column of smoke half suffocated us, one of the hidden and tremendous thunder storms peculiar to the West put an end to our enemy.

We were grateful for the soaking rain, though insufficiently protected from it, and even the terrific peals of thunder and flames of lightning were received with meekness.

TOOTHPICKS.

Are Made. [Detroit Free Press.]

But even in the common every-day wooden toothpick, such as will soon be an article of manufacture in Chicago, and to be given a place in our industrial statistics, there is much of interest. Not the least curious fact relating to toothpicks is the im-mense number used. There are several comes so.

I admire the suppleness and grace of the dancers, the brilliancy of their costumes, and the interest of their dramatic representation of war; but I am wearied by the crowd, the dust and the heat, and soon re-

Cheyennes and that we could converse with them only by signs.

They proved, however, to be Sioux. The elderly man told us all that we wanted to know, and finally spoke of his son, who was, he said, lately returned from Carlisle school, and who had been badly injured at the last beef issue, and was in great suffering. I went into the house and talked with the poor fellow in English, to the great delight of his parents, leaving him with a promise to send the agency doctor to him, and also some of the Canned Fruit

his feverish palate longed for.

Now came the most perilous part of the road—a precipitous descent over chalky white cliffs to the log house of Little Wolf,

white cliffs to the log house of Little Wolf, prettily situated in the edge of a deepwooded ravine near the river. At its side stood the cool summer house—a tepe, with its frame work of poles half bare admitting the light breeze.

The chief's family consisted of himself, his wife and two children, a pretty young girl and a handsome little urchin of 6 or 8 years. They received us with graceful warmth, and a rush of soft sibilant syllables, while a tall young policeman, whose mother was a Dakotan and father a Cheyenne, acted as interpreter. The woman helped to pitch the tentunder the trees, and helped to pitch the tentunder the trees, and though, as they told us, the river was really dangerously high and few would venture to cross. Most of the people lived on the opposite bank, and a rude bridge had been projected but not yet built.

There was real pathos in the earnest talk of these men, as they gathered in the one bare room of the chief, seated themselves on hard wooden chairs, on iron-hooped trunks, or on the edges of the neatly arrevived and service in the content of the hotel or cafe at which they are used. There are fancy toothpicks. Some are made of whalebone, others of sharp fishbones, and some of metal—gold, silver or steel. But the metal toothpick is passe, except the kind mentioned as in vogue in the far West. The jewellers keep gold picks, sometimes ornamented with precious stones, but they are not for use.

They are for show. Some of these made of these men, as they gold us, the river was really dangerously high and few would venture to cross. Most of the people lived on the opposite bank, and a rude bridge had been projected but not yet built.

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They are for show. Some of these made of the ki They make quill toothpicks of very fine

Interesting Facts About Cotton Weaving

ture of simplicity and ceremony explaine their position and set forth their needs.

occasion,
I talked in Dakota, and the policeman interpreted. Afterward we drove with Little Wolf and the policeman up and down the river bluffs, and selected a central and beautiful location for the desired school-

My Cheyenne Friends,

(Harper's Young People.)
The weaving of cotton into cloth was first done in India centuries ago. Nothing woven in America can compare with the filmy fabrics wrought in East Indian looms. One rics wrought in East Indian looms. One man will take months to complete a single piece, which is so exquisitely fine that we cannot wonder that it is poetically called "woven wind." Who but the eives or the brownies could sew seams in a web as dainty as this!

The tree cotton of India, with its reddishpurple flowers, is grown about the temples of the Hindoos, and from its yellowish fibres is made the sacerdotal tripartite thread of the Brahmins—the emblem of their trinity

From the Hindoos the Egyptians and the Persians learned to use cotton for clothing, but the Persians at first employed it only in the vestments of priests.

but the Persians at first employed it only in the vestments of priests.

In China, previous to the eleventh cen-tury, cotton was rare and precious, and a cotton robe was deemed a fitting gift for an emperor. It was grown only in gardens and Chinese poets sang the beauty of its flowers. It was early known in Arabia, for its name—cotton—is derived from an Arabic word. word.
The word muslin comes from Mosul, in Asiatic Turkey, where it was at one time largely manufactured, just as at a later date cambric received its name from Cambray, in France.

His Little Joke. [Detroit Free Press,] "I feel like a wood-pile after a hard win

ter, your honor," he murmured as he rose from the bench and faced his accusers.

"How's that?" kindly inquired the judge.
"All used up, your honor."
"Sixty days to recuperate," smiled the court, and it came to pass. Temporarily. [Puck.]
'Tis love that makes the world go round,
And love that round her waist so slim
His arm propels; for he has found
That she is all the world to him.

REED-LIKE WOMANHOOD

In a Noted Man-Milliner's Gown of Delicate Rose-Petal Pink

How Widows Dress to Eclipse the



The fair lingerer gown of light tan and

vieux-rose cloth - a



Of course her skirt was long, and of course she wore white gloves. Her chic hat was

shithough it was pleasant enough for me, travelled in my heavy mountain wason and on the back of a little indian pony, 2400 miles in a single season.

There is an ever fresh charm about selecting a new camping ground in a spot different from any that we have called out ton porary. How the continuous cuchino of grass, and idly watch the feeding and "rubbing down" of the tired borso of war, and he been living cuchino of grass, and idly watch the feeding and "rubbing down" of the tired borso of war, and he been living and the pitching of the "tepee," the building of agypts free and the def preparation of a rubbing down" of the tired borso of war, and he been living and substitute of the simple bill of fare at every opportunity to assist in these preparations.

My cook kept everything clean and office and the definition of the simple bill of fare at every opportunity to the simple bill of fare at every opportunity to the simple bill of fare at every opportunity to the simple bill of fare at every opportunity and the simple bill of fare at every opportunity and the simple bill of fare at every opportunity of the simple bill of fare at every opportunity of the simple bill of fare at every opportunity as a proposition of the bill of fare at every opportunity of the simple bill of fare at every opportunity of the simple bill of fare at every opportunity of the simple bill of fare at every opportunity of the simple bill of fare at every opportunity of the simple bill of fare at every opportunity of the simple bill of fare at every opportunity of the simple bill of fare at every opportunity of the simple bill of fare at every opportunity of the simple bill of fare at every opportunity of the simple bill of fare at every opportunity of the simple bill of fare at every opportunity of the simple bill of fare at every opportunity of the simple bill of fare at every opportunity of the simple bill of fare at every opportunity of the simple bill of fare at every opportunity of the simple bill of fare at every opportunity of the



FELIX PRODUCTION OF GAUZE AND JET.

The slightly low-cut bodice is gathered to a point both front and back, and finished with a jetted belt with a deep fringe of big shining black globules appended. The gauze sleeves, studded with small cabochous, are veiled in black lace, and a frill of lace sets up piquantly about the shoulders above the fringe of jets dangling about the pointed neck. above the fringe of lets dangling about the pointed neck.
It seems almost a sacrilege that fashion should be allowed to enter into the arrangement of the "garb of woe," but inasmuch as she does, and gains thereby her most impressive effects, it is not for one to refuse to

A CHARMING YOUNG WIDOW

and I determined not to put up with it any longer.

"I bought a revolver and went gunning for this fellow tonight. I had an idea that he was one of those loafers who lounge about in this vicinity, and, as I expected, I caught sight of him. I saw his face a dozen times on the night when I chased him, and I recognized him in an instant. He is the right man. He had on a light suit before, but I'm sure he is the right party."

Officers Ward and Howe took the fellow to Desplaines st, station. He gave the name of Fred F. Unruh, aged 22. He claimed to be a native of Beardstown, Ill., and stated that he came to the city a month ago in search of work. not an open question whether the eyes veiled in crape are not oftenest filled with the agony of unshed tears; whether the heart that beats beneath the sable corsage is a broken one; whether the bright lips, made still more bright by the sombre framing, are

[Correspondence Column in Yankee Blade.]
Troubled Cupid is engaged to a young lady who has lost by death a former suitor. He has no fault to find with the young

A Little too Constant in Loving.

tion, if possible, to drill it to the depth of of time revealed to us in nature, and is de-

REDERN NOTIONS.

New York, June 19.—While that is the day for the masses of investment in the color was not to the his bown on the large of the water out of the his bown on the large of the water of the his bown on the large of the water of the his bown on the large of the larg

weath might be oft-bearing rock. Four such shafts were started, one at Tarentum, Penn., on the Allegheny river, above Pittsburg; two at Tidioute, Penn., also on the Alleghany, and one at Petroleum Centre, on Oil creek.

The shafts were about 10x12 feet and were all abandoned at nearly the same depth—280 feet. One of the Tidioute shafts was wrecked by an explosion, and work was never resumed on it afterwards.

A complete geological record of the Wheeling well is being kept, and a copy will be sent to the United States Geological survey, at Washington, the State capital at Charleston, the University at Morgantown, and one will be retained by the Wheeling Chamber of Commerce.

W-T

It is trimmed with guipure lace, several shades darker than the silk, and has collar, cuffs and a girdle with long ends of bronze-

The taste for silk lingerie is not so pro

brown velvet.

The taste for silk lingerie is not so pronounced as it was a few months back. People are beginning to find out that silk, worn next the body, is far from healthy, and that wool is immeasurably superior. Wool is cooler in summer and warmer in winter, and therefore always to be recommended. Very pretty undergarments of wool can now be procured with insertion and lace and all the various prettinesses in which womanly women delight.

Hosiery is rather ugly just now, as it has insertion or open work from the instep to just above the ankle, and therefore the latter portion of the anatomy is made to look thick and squabby.

Have you ever possessed gloves in the same style? One of my sisters used to wear them five yearsago; she first wore them at a wedding where she was bridesmaid, and the gloves were all worn to order. Hideous things with the insertion reaching nearly to the knuckles.

I see they are appearing once more, but I do hope, my dears, you will never consent to wear them: they make the hands look fearfully large. Make all your wearing bagatelles as filmy and gauzy as possible. Summer muffs, hats, sunshades, gloves, handkerchiefs, etc., must be all semi-transparent if you want to be chic.

Dresses, on the contrary, must never be filmsy for outdoor wear.

SHE HAD THE DROP ON HIM.

SHE HAD THE DROP ON HIM.

Cloak Department Girl Who Would

Make a Good Sheriff.

An exciting incident occurred at the corner of Madison and Halsted sts., last night,

about 8 o'clock, says the Chicago Inter-

Ocean. A handsomely-dressed young woman suddenly broke through the crowd,

and jerking a revolver from her skirt, lev elled it at the head of an astonished youth.

"You're the rascal that snatched my pocket-book last Tuesday evening." said the

pocket-book last Tuesday evening," said the young woman, her eyes blazing with a dangerous light. "Don't you try to get away, or I'll shoot, you robber," she added as the fellow attempted to edge off.

The gathering crowd attracted the attention of Officers Ward and Howe of Desplaines st. station, and the dumbfounded youth was placed under arrest.

"My name is Hattie Michaelson, and I live at 32 West Erie st.," explained the woman to the officers. "I am employed in the cloak department at the fair. Last Tuesday night as I was returning home this fellow snatched my pocketbook, containing \$15, at the corner of Green and Madison sts. I chased him for two squares, but he escaped me by jumping over a fence. I attempted to hold on to his leg, but he pulled away from me. I was held up once before by two men on the Erie st. bridge, and I determined not to put up with it any longer.

"I bought a revolver and went gunning."

TO THE SWEET G- G-[George Horton in Texas Siftings.]

Angel in a robe of white Standing there, With a kiss of yellow light By your eyes that more than speak,

By all graces shy and meek, You are fair! You have learned to "parlez vous," I suppose,
And have read some Latin, too,
Verse and prose;
You have wept Francesca's woe, Flowed and flows. You mayhap have deeper gone

E'en than this.
Though I would not wager on
What you wis. Yet, perhaps, your books among You have learned, although so young, How to write the English tongue— Learned miss!

Read us now the essay, dear, Erudite;
We will listen, never fear,
With delight.
For we know 'twill be a treat, Wisdom's choicest, richest meat— And you look so very sweet All in white!

Take your parchment with the rest, School is out; Let no fear disturb your breast, And no doubt. Whether you are dull or wise There is something in those eyes Sure all critics to surprise

Beauty no diploma needs,

Earned or bought.
Beauty of itself succeeds, As it ought.
'Tis the thing we all adore. That we strive for more and more-You are music, art and lore Heaven wrought!



Roused His Blood.

Farmer Eli-Jane, I'm goin' ter New York to-morrer.

Mrs. Eli—For the land's sake! What you paper. This fibre is called pulp, having

RECKONING OF TIME.

Review of the Old Methods and the Modern Systems.

How the Ancients Got Along with the Hour-Glass and Burning Tapers.

Some of the Defects in the Hour Zone

System-Standard Reckoning. [Sanford Fleming in Engineering Magazine.]

special attention has been directed to the unsound principles, the untenable theories, and the curious old usages which still prevail with respect to the measurement and How the First Night Appears Behind notation of time.

The great divisions of time with which we are familiar are the year, the month and the day. The latter is the smallest measure

It is only within the last fifteen years that

these low levels, and obtain other scientific data.

Satisfactory tests of this character have never heretofore been made in this country, owing to the water or oil that has been encountered in the faw chest does not be the passage of time during the faw chest does not be the passage of time during the faw chest does not be the passage of time during the faw chest does not be the passage of time during the faw chest does not be the passage of time during the faw chest does not be the passage of time during the faw chest does not be the passage of time during the faw chest does not be the passage of time during the faw chest does not be the passage of time during the faw chest does not be the passage of time during the faw chest does not be the passage of the pa

mate the passage of time during the hours of sunlight, the progress of night was determined by the position of the stars. The custom of dividing the day into two series of 12 hours took its origin long before the Christian and

prime meridian, which is 180 degrees from the meridian of Greenwich.

The unit is the smallest and most available measure of time which nature presents to us, the period occupied by a single rotation of the earth on its axis, and is denoted by two successive solar passages on the zero meridian.

Let us in imagination place ourselves in observation at the North Pole, free from local influences. We would find no sunrise, no sunset, neither east nor west, and every radius of direction would be identical. We have nothing given but the position of the meridian establishing the time zero.

From this starting point suppose we divide the horizon into a series of arcs, each of 15 degrees, making the total number 24, and through the end of each arc we draw a meridian. The passage of the sun over the zero meridian will indicate the commencement of the time unit, which, according to the washington conference, is divided into 24 hours.

At the end of the first hour the sun will be over a meridian which may appropriately be tearned the first hour redigin; at

one of the wealthiest in the city, dropped in

one of the weathness in the car, acceptance occasionally.

"One night he walked into the place and said: 'I will bet \$500 on the double O.' The ball went whirling around, while he fumbled among a lot of bills to get out the money. He hadn't counted out the \$500 when the ball stopped. He had won, but I, as quick as lightning, flipped the ball into another number. another number.

"Just then he succeeded in counting out his money and as he looked up he saw he had lost. He never knew anything different. If I had not thrown that ball out of the double O we would have had to pay him \$18,000, as it paid 36 to 1."

> Wood Pulp. [Youth's Companion.]

Wood fibre has come into general use as a substitute for the cotton rags and other ma

thin chips, which are carried to the top of the mill and dropped into large drums about 14 feet in diameter, and 24 feet long.

The drums are made strong enough to bear a pressure of from 75 to 200 pounds to the square inch. When a drum is packed full of chips it is filled with sulphuric acid and other chemicals.

The wood is converted into a cotton-like product, which is then pressed dry and mashed. It is next mixed with water, rolled flat, and cut into shape for bundling. In this condition it is said to be made up of 60 per cent. moisture and 40 per cent. fibre.

In this shape it goes to the paper mill. It is found to be better to pay the freight on the contained water than to cheapen the cost of transportation by pressing out the water, for the pulp packs hard when it is dry.

dry.
One cord of spruce wood is estimated to
make 1200 pounds of dry fibre, worth from
\$1 to \$1.50 a hundred pounds. A sulphite
plant that will use up from eight to 15 cords
of wood every 24 hours costs about \$10,000.

ON THE STAGE.

the Footlights-Interesting Chat of Two Actresses

[New York World.]
Don't you often wonder what the actors pendent upon the diurnal rotation of the earth. Although the subdivision of the day is of extreme antiquity, there was a time when hours were unknown.

With a rejustive scale of the distribution of the say of a first night?

We know what we think, and what the newspapers say, but how does the first night strike the people who are in it?

[Land and Water.]
That bears are good climbers is a wellknown fact, and most sportsmen who have had experiences with the Indian black bear iness to charge when encountered on foot or norseback; but we imagine that the follow-

Usus labatus) will call to mind their readiness to charge when encountered on foot or the two meridian which may apporting the end of the first hour the sun will be over a meridian which may apporting the end of the second hour the relations as the end of the second hour the relations are seen that the end of the second hour meridian, and so passing over the whole 24.

A method of reckoning has been evolved a method of reckoning in such that the second hour meridian, and so passing over the whole 24.

A method of reckoning has been evolved a method of reckoning has been evolved a method of reckoning has been evolved the mentod the hour zone system," and the stage of the sun on any hour meridian it is considered to be 12 o'clock neon throughout the zone to which that meridian belongs, and that the notation in each zone is directly connected with the common standard of the world's standard, there will be a complete and systematic identification in the notation of each of the 24 zones. There will be differences, but the differences will in every case be known, the gradations being the invariable multiple of one hour. Throughout hour, and the minute and seconds, in the 12th zone, 4th 25mn, 30s, in the 12th zone, 4th 25mn, 30s, and so one sach successive zone differing in its notation by an axact hour, as standard time reckoning has now been in use throughout North America for seven years, and in the Japanese empire for two years. In England, Scotland and Sweden in Austral, Hungary, Germany and Belgium, by all accounts, it is on the eve of duced it has resulted in giving the greatest satisfaction.

Roulette Chances, (Cimcinnat Enquirer.)

"Talk about the chances of a man against roulette," said an old-time sport the other night, "I once had charge of a wheel in the swellest game ever run in this town. A man, who is probably the best known and one of the wealthiest in the city, dropped in ocasionally.

"One of the "Red Stockings"

Sadie Martinot, whose real name is Sallie Martin, says an exchange, was a first part woman in a female minstrel show at the old Boylston Museum in Boston. From

res you gave me, a perfect chorus of groans went up from the chappies standing around as they saw their flowers carried off by some one other than yourself. The poor Johnnies were heart-broken."

"You are mistaken, my dear." drawled La Belle, "the men who send me flowers do uot hang around stage doors."

HOW BEARS CLIMB TREES. An East Indian Says They Scramble up, But is Not Sure.

(Ursus labiatus) will call to mind their read-

One of the "Red Stockings."

old Boylston Museum in Boston. From there she came to New York, where she occupied the same position at the Eagle Theatre, now the Standard, then under the management of Josh Hart.

After that she had a short career with various companies, and was then engaged by Manager Field of the Boston Museum, the leading theatre of that city.

During Miss Martinot's long career in Boston she became very popular, and was the prime favorite of the Bohemian Club, of which Charles H. Hoyt (who was then a paragrapher on a daily paper) was the leading spirit. Hoyt wrote for her a play called the "Queen of Epohemia," which, however, was never produced.

From the Museum Sadie joined one of Rice's companies, and then entered the field of comedy, which line she has since pursued with considerable success.

Mrs. Eli—For the land's sake! What you goin' to New York for?

Farmer Eli—This paper says the visible supply of peanuts this year is 400,000 bushels, an' I'm goin' down to see them peanuts of I never go nowheres again.

A Pleasant Prospect.

[Flegende Blaetter.]

African King to a missionary who has been explaining to him the duties of a ruler, and especially inculcating the love of justice—"You are a sincere man. I like you. I will make you my grand vizier."

"But what about the old grand vizier."

"But what about the name the had been the dad been given to do the grand that deep lied of comedy, wh

HOWARD'S LETTER

The Indispensable Man is Not Numerous."

Self-Cultivation Very Necessary, and Each is Indispensable to Himself.

Pregnant Points Pertinently Put by the Philosopher.

New York, June 13.—"The indispensable man is not numerous."—[New York World. No greater truth was ever expressed in so short a space. It may not be particularly breat factors in life's busy movements, when we reflect upon the gone, the departed, the flead, recalling their active industry and their apparent indispensability, common tense ought to come to our rescue, to knock our self-complacency in the head and unveil to us the absolute littleness of each and every member of the human family. The great and influential realms of life, journalism, the pulpit, the bar, commerce itself afford continuous illustration of this most desirable, most helpful thought, that no God's earth. It is true enough that certain men are fitted by nature and equipped by birth with faculties which enable them to peform acts utterly beyond the capacity of

There was but one Napoleon. He needs not the adjective great. The mention of his name at once kindles enthusiasm, photographs a marvellous era, suggests deeds of valor and writes in every mind an instantaneous recognition of super-

No man but James Gordon Bennett, the elder, could have started and established the New York Herald, with the means at his command, yet in view of the towering position of the Herald of today who will presume to say that James Gordon Bennett, the elder, was an indispensability.

How Many Horace Greeleys

Look at the noble and enduring monument he built for himself when he founded the New York Tribune, yet in view of the unprecedented success of that great newspaper today, who will presume to argue that Greeley was an indispensability.

The New York times was born at a mowas recognized by the alert, keen intuition of Henry J. Raymond, under whose conduct it grew apace, springing Minerva-like into the arena fully armed at birth, yet today the New York Times, like these others, is infinitely better than when, with cramped resources, it struggled against a harsh and at times a threatening fate.

It is the concensus of belief in journalistic circles that no man on the imperial footstool save Joseph Pulitzer could have taken the New York World from its slough of dirt, of ruin, of virtual bankruptcy and place it a substantial entity on the high-way of unquestioned prosperity, yet so se-curely started and established was this paper that its proprietor felt himself at lib-erty, paying due deference to the condition of his health, to leave it in the hands of his lieutenants, and on his return to write and print conspicuously on his editorial page, the indispensable man is not numerous."

Today's Journalism is a Marvel. I have faith in the assurances of the leading men in these great newspapers, the Herald, the Tribune, the Times and the along the streams of influence.

Yet we find every one of them cut aloof

since went to his last account. journalism of today is a marvel. It is a marvel in more ways than one. It is marvel.

It is marvellous to note their expendi-

Why, the time was when \$1000 a week t is marvellous, also, in the army of men pensability. and women it employs and also of the hold. I don't think the pay of the ordinary reporter, the average writer, is what it should be, but the salaries awarded men of view, tremendous.

Every newspaper of any prominence has upon its staff experts in law and medicine and the arts and sciences to whom large sums of money are paid.

Your Own Great Newspapers, of which THE GLOBE, under the conduct management of Charles H. Taylor. stands pre-eminent, are illustrations of this, in fact of all these marvelisms as well as are those of this imperial city. Your housings, your conveniences from

press room to composing room, and the magnificent equipment, more especially of positor and the pressman, is far ahead of many of our great New York newspapers, and equal to that of any.

Men may come and men may go, but institutions are perpetual Within the past 25 years the New York Herald, which stands and always must

stand as the exemplar of American journalism, has changed its leaders time and time and time again. But who knew it?

And who would have cared the turn of a outton if he had known it? The one central head, the one standard,

the one omnipotence was the proprietor, and is the proprietor to whom every man, with breadth and depth, is no interferer with Dubious Outlook for Farmers in the a loyalty as natural as it is beautiful, gives ambition, it puts no check rein upon the the most unquestioning, the most absolutely desire to succeed; on the contrary it is a faithful service.

many of them in the staff of the Times, yet Changes of great significance have oc- is of any use.

curred also in the office of the Tribune and the Sun, yet to outsiders of what earthly The New York World has literally turned

over. Men who were supposed to be indispensable retired and no one knew it. Men who were looked upon as representing the very inside of Mr. Pulitzer's head and heart have retired from the editorial rooms of that paper, and save the little petry gossip-ings of the craft.

No One Knew It.

and wouldn't have cared if he had. This feature of journalism is extraordi-

nary.
Were the minister in a conspicuous pulpit, suddenly to leave, without word of explanaion, all the world would wonder. Were a lawyer, a distinguished advocate, suddenly to abandon a case, or turn his back upon a client, it would be the talk of the town; yet in this imperial domain of influence, where f money is made at all it flows in like a flood, where statesmen bend their head and politicians bow the knee, where commerce and trade and the arts and sciences come hat in hand seeking favor, the nen retire down the back stairs, and nobody knows, and nobody cares.

True enough is that pregnant saying of Mr. Pulitzer, that the "indispensable man is not numerous." A profession which can lose in

built, congregations assemble, sermous are preached and devotional hymns send their echoings toward the sky, just as they always did, and as it is in these two great educational fields, or rather these educa-tional lines of endeavor, so it is in the law and in medicine.

No Man is Indispensable, even in trade. A. T. Stewart died. Who missed him? Horace B. Claffin died, and who, outside of the men and women who knew him as a Christian, though not a churchman, who were indebted to the continuity of his benevolence and his charity,

Claffin's great business, enormous before he died, is nearly doubled. A. T. Stewart's millions of money before he died have appreciated largely by the upliftment of prices in real estate, and had his executors cared to continue his almost fabulous and certainly princely business, who that the splendid crop prospect is main

indispensable, so far as society and others has been checked by rain and cool weather. are concerned, but you are indispensable to The grass and hay crops will equal those

Every heart knoweth its own bitterness, every hearthstone its own trouble, every man should be self-reliant and every woman man is absolutely necessary anywhere on self-respecting, and in order that self-reliance and self-respect may be the common accompaniment of human nature, it is incumbent upon every one of us to Study Himself Carefully,

guard himself sedulously, educate himself so that in his own companionship he may be happy and content.

There is not a man, there is not a woman, on the face of the earth who doesn't say, "Thank God, I am alone."

Now to be alone with a good fellow with a brain alert and well stirred, with a big, generous heart and a healthful body, is to enjoy a companionship most desirable; but to be account of rust and contented head, with a jaundiced heart, contented head, with a jaundiced heart, particularly if those are in an ill-conditioned head, is about as deep and as hot a hell as wheat now being harvested show better reparticularly if those are in an ill-conditioned body, is about as deep and as hot a hell as the most orthodox Calvinistic minister of the olden time would have dared to preach

You may not live in a magnificent mansion, but at all events you have a room. Make it comfortable, make it pleasant, make it attractive; above all, make it home-like. You may not have long lines of shelves stored with libraries of instruction and entertainment, but in these days of magazinic newspapers, in these days of magazines themselves, in these days of cheap reprints of standard authors, it is possible for the humblest and the lowest and the poorest to have in his room companions full of meat, companions whose pages fairly glow with interest and delight. The man who alone in his study or in his little room, in his palatial parlor or his hum-

self. He should long and Sigh for a Close Intimacy, a more than fraternal regard for his own head and what's in it, his own heart and what it gives forth, his own body and the way it serves him.

ble attic finds that time is heavy, the hours are dull, has himself to blame. He should

so live as to be an indispensability to him-

Therefore the duty is obvious and the esson is transparent. And the first teachng, it seems to me, is that one of humility All the world loves a lover, all the world despises a man of pride.

Nothing in this world is so amusing as

well as disentrancing as a purse-proud man. New York, and I dare say Boston, has its World, that at no time in their long and share. New York is filled with men of sudcheckered careers has prosperity anything den riches. They disport themselves in like that they now enjoy flooded them with golden affluence and attended them along the streams of influence.

The streams of influence are along the streams of influence are along the streams of influence. Yet we find every one of them cut aloof from the men whose brains started, whose industry established them, every one of whom, save Mr. Pulitzer of the World long. whom, save Mr. Pulitzer of the World, long prosperity, my money, my income, my Indeed we are right in saying that the as aggressive in their newness as they were

The old among them blossom out as veilous to note that instead of party organisms, they are, as a rule, cut aloof from selluster of their heartf.

They are simply silly While they live as exponents of capital they amount to something, but there is reserved for them just one coffin, just one spent in running a newspaper was regarded grave, just one everlasting silence or future, as enormous. The day has come, when as the fact may be. Nothing is more offen counting interest upon capital, money paid sive to people of birth and breeding and for news, salaries given to writers, sur-education and refinement and true nobility pluses invested in building, the weekly exenses of a first-class morning newspaper policy, this pretentious effort at impressrun often from \$25,000 to \$50,000 a week. ment upon their fellow men of their indis

Poor Deluded Fools.

The quiet and well mannered and prop erly behaved smile quietly and forget them How often you have stopped in passing prominence and of conceded utility of versa-tile power are, from the mercantile point of antics of a fantastically attired monkey as he climbed the side of a house and held out his tiny paw for a coin or cake. You laugh and go along.

The monkey will never cross your path again, and no thought of him is stored away in the cave of your memory, and so it is with these pretentious in society and in the ongoings of serious life. You must not judge men by the frequency with which you see their names in print. We have sites, precisely as we have our monkey antics in high life. You will find sent on ose two great essential factors, the com-sitor and the pressman, is far ahead of every and every day, and one might imagine, without violating common sense, judging from the columns of the newspapers

> Are they, or are they not? This Lesson of Humility,

this lesson of self-appreciation, this lesson | ONE SHOWER IN THREE WEEKS. stimulant to an upliftment of every fibre There have been significant changes and and cord of human nature; it should be a what difference has it made in the conduct | slothful, it should be a prize suggestor to those who halt by the way and wonder if it

Yes, indeed, of every use to every individual who, although of no earthly account any more than the grain of sand upon the seashore or a drop of water in the mountainous billows of the boiling ocean, is nevertheless an indispensability to himself, and, therefore, an absolute necessity so long as he lives to the niche in which God put him.

[Detroit Free Press.] A Detroit merchant, who deals largely with commercial travellers, has just recovered from a serious illness, during which he

Not as a Rule.

[Chicago Tribune.] Grinnen-See that man across the street? He's worth \$100,000. Three years ago he board of agriculture is a most interesting hadn't a cent. He is the inventor or manu- document to the farmers throughout Maine facturer, I forget which, of a patent copying

CROPS AND CLIMATE. Review of Weather Condi-

Dakota Blessed with Much-Needed Rain -Grasshoppers Out.

tions and Harvest Prospects.

The East Longing for Water-Canadian Crops.

ST PAUL, Minn., June 13.-Reports from umerous points in North Dakota show

f any previous years. of any previous years.

North and South Dakota—Rains mostly light, and in some counties of South Dakota slight droughts. Drying wind, detrimental to all crops; general average condition good.

Minnesota—Weather favorable to all crops, which are in good condition. Rain is needed in southeast Minnesota. In some counties leutworms have injured corn and gardens.

counties leutworms have injured corn and gardens.

Nebraska—Corn backward owing to low temperature and abundant rain. Small grain satisfactory.

Iowa—Considerable improvement in small grain in all districts. Excessive growth of straw in fall wheat, also cats in southern districts. Rain below normal, but sufficient.

Kansas—The week has been cool and cloudy, with an excess of rain from Pratt to Doniphan counties; conditions unfavorable for corn. Other crops reported doing well.

late planting. Cotton looks well. Oats and wheat now being harvested show better results than anticipated.

Texas—Cotton and corn very promising. Wheat crop best ever grown. Other crops good, except suffering from lack of rain along the guif coast.

Louisiana—Drought broken. Cotton, corn and sugarcane backward, but now growing rapidly. Rains too late, for gardens. Rice crop small on account of dry weather.

Mississippi—As anticipated last week, drought has been broken by copious rain. South Carolina—Plentiful rainfall, well distributed, has been beneficial to all orops. Lack of sunshine has been slightly injurious to cotton. In some localities hail has damaged crops, compelling replanting.

North Carolina weather decidedly cool and unfavorable to cotton, which is reported quite poor. An abundant wheat harvest begun; many crops overrun with weeds.

Virginia—Crop conditions good. Corn in excellent condition. Rust is reported in some wheat fields. Fruits in good condition.

New Jersey—Rain beneficial, but insufficient. Wheat and rye very satisfactory; oats, hay and fruit, especially peaches, rather deficient.

Pennsylvania—Drought is reported in the portheastern counties. Favorable condi

ther dencient. Pennsylvania—Drought is reported in the ortheastern counties. Favorable condi-ons, however, except for oats and hay verage crops are anticipated; fruit pros ects excellent.
New York—Crop prospects somewhat unavorable; too little rain; grass only half rop; much corn planted. Fruits, except herries and plums, in good condition.
New England—All crops suffering much or want of rain. Grasses generally below he average. Fruit promises well.
Oregon—General conditions favorable. Jone hop lice reported. Wheat much improved. Conditions never better for large larvests.

harvests.

California—Too much rain in northern California for hay. Grain reported lodged in northern portion of State. Prosaects good for large yield of wheat and barley. In southern California deciduous fruits, except prunes, in good condition. Walnut prospects not good; potato crop large.

Colorado—Weather beneficial to growing crops; grain in excellent condition; also a fine fruit crop promised. Destructive floods in Poudre Valley.

GRASSHOPPERS ON DECK.

nnesota Entomologist in Hot Pursuit-Rain Gives Crops a Fresh Impetus.

St. Paul. Minn., June 12.-Cheering reports of improved crop prospects continue to come from nearly all points in the North-The rains of Wednesday were plentiful, and have been followed by warm, bright, growing weather. Following are sample reports from Minnesota counties today: Anoka-The last rain was the best of the year, and all crops have received a fresh

Renville-With last night's soaking rain the prospects are good. Flax is nearly all the prospects are good. Flax is nearly all seeded, and some of it is up.

Lyon—The heavy rain will help crops along finely. All looking well.

Nobles—The big rain will give flax and corn a splendid start.

Otter Tail—The farmers of Pelican and Scumbler townships are getting alarmed at the rate at which grasshoppers are hatching out. They are moving on fields of grain and destroying everything in their path. The State entomologist is looking after the matter, and it is hoped the ravages will be limited.

limited.

Reports from North Dakota tell of additional rains and glowing prospects.

FARMERS THIRST FOR RAIN. They Care Not if it Pours, but They

Want it Wet. The farmers throughout New England are ooking anxiously forward for rain. They care not if it pours. All they ask is that

The present condition of affairs is a men-Rarely is there such a scarcity of rain during June. There have not been even light showers. The only rainfall this week has been in Northfield, Vt., and even there the

that it was of vital importance to the people of the country, near and far away, that this list never by any accident changing, occupied the morning in lawn tennis, the afternoon in polo and bathing, the early evening with a tea, and wound up with a dance. Bless their innocent flippancies, they are, in their own estimation, the few of importance in life.

Deen in Northfield, Vt., and even there the fall did not amount to more than one-tenth for inch, hardly enough to lay the dust. Light showers will not help the crops much, as they need lots of water.

Not only is this the feeling throughout New England, but the farmers in New York and adjacent places feel anything but cheerful over the aspect. "No rain, no vegatables" is the Not only is this the feeling throughout New England, but the farmers in New York and adjacent places feel anything but cheerful over the aspect. "No rain, no vegetables" is the cry, and the poor people especially will be the sufferers.

Mohawk Valley. UTICA, N. Y., June 11 .- The Mohawk

Valley and this section of Central New York are suffering severely from the continued drought. Very little rain has fallen this spring, and luring the past three weeks there has been t one shower within 20 miles of this city d that was not hard enough to allay the dust.

Local indications point to showers within a few hours, but unless they are frequent and copious the outlook for the farmers in this and adjoining counties is very dubious.

Canada Prospects Much Mixed. TORONTO, Ont., June 13,-Crop reports eceived today state that in the dist cently visited by the heavy rains the crops have a much more promising look.

The hay crop will be a failure, but an average yield is expected from fall wheat. while the spring grains, with a recurrence of the regular rains, will return good aver-

ered from a serious illness, during which he was sometimes delirious.

One day as his patient wife sat by his bedside he opened his eyes and saw her.

"You here again?" he said; "have you filled my order yet?"

"What order?" asked his wite, willing to humor him.

"Didn't I give you a big order for icewater?" he asked; "do you expect me to patronize your firm if you forget my orders?"

He got the ice-water.

of the regular rains, will return goed average crops.

The outlook in the county of Oxford is favorable for everything except hay.

In Lambton county the prospect is gloomy, but in Waterloo county fair crops are expected, and in Dufferin county an abundant harvest is predicted.

In York the prospects are good, while in Leeds merely an average yield is anticipated.

In Frontenac and the Ottawa and Kingston districts the reports are decidedly unfavorable.

Augusta, Me., June 9.—The first bulletin issued from the office of the secretary of the A good hay crop is assured.

The dry, cold weather of May was more favorable than otherwise, and farmers will again rejoice over well-filled harves

State where fruits are grown as a specialty, with the single exception of the Baldwin

apple.
In the great Baldwin sections of the State,
especially in Kennebec and Androscoggin
counties, many of the correspondents report this variety as having a light blossom,

port this variety as having a light blossom, or none at all.

Reports from most sections of the State are that more trees have been set out than last year. Monmouth reports 12,000 trees set in town this spring.

Oats take the lead in grains, the culture of wheat having been almost totally abandoned in many countles.

Mixed grain, oats and barley, and sometimes wheat for stock feed, is being grown to a large extent, and peas are also coming in for a larger show of attention as a grain for stock.

for stock.

That corn is a farm crop is coming to be more appreciated. Throughout all the corngrowing sections of the State there is evidence on every hand.

Nor is this wholly spasmodic, occasioned by late high prices of grain. Rather it is a confirmed belief among the farmers that this is a good crop for the Maine farmer to grow.

lous and certainly princely business, who can doubt that it could have gone on and on, as that of Claffin and that of other great rivals of the much-discussed gentleman from Scotland?

What is the lesson?

Are we to neglect ourselves simply because we are indispensable? Ah, evidently the fool killer is not around. You are not indispensable, so far as society and others.

The increase in the use of commercial fertilizers will reach fully 25 per cent. In the State, at large the crop has great commercial importance, and is the source of a large cash revenue.

Notes.

Varmont raised 70.518 pounds of tobacco.

Vermont raised 70,518 pounds of tobacco during the census year, Windham county alone producing 70,397 pounds. The crop was worth \$7848 to the 37 planters. was worth \$7848 to the 37 planters.

A special from Ardmore, I. T., says: Reports received here gives heartrending accounts of fearful havoc to both life and property in the overflowed valleys of the Red river in Texas and the Territory. Dwelling and business houses have been swept away, crops destroyed, and stock of all kinds drowned. The rush of the waters was so rapid and unexpected that but few had time to seek safety on the higher lands, and it is feared that may people have been drowned.

and it is feared that may people have been drowned.

The Chicago Farmers' Review reports the condition of winter wheat for the week as an average, or above, in all the winter wheat States, except Wisconsin, where only two counties report an average. Corn is doing well, and promises an average crop in all the winter wheat States except Kentucky and Michigan, where it is not doing so well as in the States to the north. Oats are in badl shape in Johio, Indiana, Ilhrois and Kentucky. In the other wheat States they are reported good to average. Spring wheat is reported as thriving in all States except Kansas, where it is fair.

Vermont raised 70,518 pounds of tobacco Kansas, where it is fair.

Vermont raised 70,518 pounds of tobacco during the census year, Windham county producing 70,897 pounds. The crop was worth \$7843 to the 37 planters.

THE GIRLS AND THE GOWNS.

We're too progressive, now, of course, For petticoats, ourselves— Long since, for the divided-skirt We laid them on the shelves— Yet, from our lofty height, today, We lovingly look down

Upon the gay collegian Who goes in cap and gown. Tho', as a badge of servitude, A gown has come to be

To them who make th' uncounted great Bay State's majority, Somehow, we can not find it in Our maiden hearts to frown Upon the Harvard "man" who smiles At us from cap and gown. In our new-fangled garb we'll go

On Class-Day, sure, to scan The figure that is cut by this Much-preached up brother, Man: For the' we know, of earthly things, The culmen and the crown We women are, we can't forget

The boys in cap and gown. The duds that we discard do make A very "fetching" fit For Man. And, girls, we can't deny Fair Harvard makes a "hit," What time it "takes" us women, with The rest of Boston Town.

Once ev'ry year—in leafy June-Arrayed in cap and gown! THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

LAND STOCKS. Anniston City

1 43/4 Cutler
East Boston
Frenchman's Bay.
Franklin Park.

2714
Gouldsboro.

50
Lamoline
Maverick.
Nahaht

Nahaht

Newnort

28 cot Bay. .60 20 .65 n Diego......

.50 4 33 48/4 201 172 Atlantic & Pacific ... 47
Boston & Albany ... 172
Boston & Lowell ... 172
Boston & Maine ... 196
Boston & Providence . 252
Bos, Revere B & Lynn
Central Massachusetts 18
Central Massachusetts 18
Central Massachusetts 18
Central Massachusetts 2374
Chi, Bur & Quincy ... 8814
Lleveland & Canton ...
Lleveland & Can pref 20
ttehburg preferred ... 201 175 196 253 18 37½ 89½

82½ 83 18½ 19 RALLROAD BONDS.
Atchison, T & S Fe 4s. 7714, 7734, Atchison incomes. . . 4734, 4814, 4734, Bos United Gas 1st 5s. 85 87.
Bos United Gas 2d 5s. 71 7114, 71 Chi Bnr. & North No. 68 77½ 48 87 71½ 98 87 711/2 71 98 703/4 36

Atchison incomes... 47%
Bos United Gas 1st 5s. 85
Bos United Gas 2d 5s. 71
Chi. Bur & North 5s.
Mexican Central 4s... 71
Mexican Cen 1st inc., 36
Mexican Cen 2d inc 3s
Wisconsin Cen 1st 5s...
Wisconsin Cen 1st 5s... MINING STOCKS. 33/8 38/4 441/4 155/8 et & Hecla. .60 181/2 18 18½ 20 2¼ 2¾ 13 14 .87½ 5 ingarian ... 23/4 361/2 .25 105 .521/2 151

108 155 | TELEPHONE STOCKS. American Bell | 200 | 202 | Erie | 48 | Mexican | 1.27 \(\frac{1}{2} \) New England | 50 | 52 | Tropical | 30 | 95 | MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS. Astman Car Heater. 2 272
Eastman Car H pref. 5
Edison Phono Doll... 50 1
Lamson Store Service. ...
National Cordage. ...
Pullman Palace Car.. 1817/2 183
Page Muttonhole. ... 102 180 Stand Stave & Coop'e. 104 1041/3

Pretty Certain. [Detroit Free Press.]

A well-known Detroit millionnaire was

saying to his confidential clerk the other day: "Now I've arranged those papers for my wife and children all right so that if I die—"
"If you die," interrupted the secretary,
"say when you die; there's no if about
dying."

The plan begun at Harvard College three years ago, of a loan system of furniture for students, is to be enlarged this year. Thirty

Loaning Furniture at Harvard.

Get as Many Subscribers

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Balance of Year.

AS YOU CAN. At this season of the year many subscribers prefer to have their subscriptions expire with the year; it is in the interest of such subscribers, and of trial subscribers, that the above offer is

Only 50 Cents FOR BALANCE OF YEAR.

When you subscribe, why not ask some of your friends to subscribe? You can secure one copy for yourself free by sending three subscribers at 50 cents each, all receiving the paper until Jan. 1, 1892. Now is the time for one and all to push The Weekly Globe, and extend its influence, which

is always on the side of the people in whatever concerns their welfare. In recognition of the needs of farmers for more practical information on how to make farming pay, it will soon devote a good deal of space to selected papers on agricultural topics to be edited by Mr. Andrew H. Ward. Meanwhile Mr. Ward will contribute regularly his original papers on how to make farming pay. Mr. Ward extends to Weekly Globe subscribers an invitation to write freely to him on any subject of importance to them.

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BOSTON, MASS.

AN OLD MAN'S DARLING

Leaves His Bed and Board and He Takes a Novel Method of Revenge. [Portland Express.] A good story comes from West Falmouth where the good people are gossiping about the domestic infelicity that exists in the once pleasant home of an aged but well-to-do farmer out there. We will call him Mr. Brown because that is not his name. Mr. Brown is approaching 80 years of age and retains full possession of his faculties, with

the exception of being deaf, which affliction has no doubt stood Mr. Brown in good has no doubt stood Mr. Brown in good stead after his last honeymoon.

His first wife died a few years ago, but he did not remain a bachelor long, for the life of a widower was not congenial to his tastes.

M. M. His second wife is a comparatively young woman who has some strong convictions. She possesses an absolute abhorrence of smoking. She doesn't use the weed herself and won't even allow a lamp to smoke.

For a while their married life was as peaceful and devoid of any unpleasantness anybody could wish, but the first cloud in the horizon of their happiness made its appearance when the old gentleman began to smoke. He loved a good cigar, and fairly worshipped his favorite old brier wood, that had been his solace in many a weary hour.

wood, that had been his solace in many a weary hour.

His wife remonstrated, and he patiently reasoned with her. She became more determined in her objections, and determined to leave him unless he ceased indulging in his favorite pastime. He reasoned with her, and argued that had he acquired the habit of cigarette smoking, she would be justified in laying him out with a coal hod; but he could not see why she should object to a good cigar.

He was independent, and swore that he would be hornswaggled before he would sneak away down behind the barn to smoke for any woman on earth.

sneak away down behind the barn to smoke for any woman on earth.

Mrs. Brown said she would be hornswaggled if she would put up with it, so she packed up her shawlstrap and went home to mother's. This act furnished gossip enough to last the village for a month. The old gentleman gave her 30 days' grace to return, but she didn't, and he resolved on a unique method of revenge.

He came to Portland, went to the establishment of M. T. Mulhall on Temple st., and drew out a plan for a large canvas sign. He wanted "big yaller letters" on a black background. "Make it so a blind man can read it," was his parting suggestion. The sign was something like this:

BACHELOR'S HALL. YES, SHE'S GONE. HAVE A CIGAR. SKIPPED, MAY 2, 1891.

In the centre was a picture of two men, and one was smoking and in the act of passing a cigar to the other.

This sign is to be placed over the front door of his house and it is an even bet that the hair will fly in West Falmouth soon.

A Talk by Uncle Allen. [Uncle Allen Sparks in Chicago Tribune.] No, my boy, you don't have to keep your hat off when you are going up or down in an elevater just because some lady happens to be making the trip at the same time. An elevator, my boy, is a public conveyance, like unto a railway passenger coach or

street car. It has its regular runs from starting point to terminus and back again, with its stopping places along the route, and it has its conductor.

If a lady enters a street car it is not in-It a lady enters a screet car it is not in-cumbent upon all the male passengers therein to take off their hats and sit bare-headed. Such a bit of exaggerated politi-eness would border closely upon imperti-nence. Moreover, my boy, an elevator is a public conveyance, with a system of venti-lation radically different from that of any other.

lation radically different from that or any other.

It isn't always pleasant and sometimes it isn't wholesome to take off the hat and ride upward against a current of cold air. Men with more politeness than judgment have been known to take cold by indulging in a performance of this kind.

But there is no need of basing your objection to the practice upon a selfish regard for your health, my boy. tion to the practice upon a selfish regard for your health, my boy.

The ladies don't expect it of you. To some of them it is a positive annoyance.

I remember distinctly an incident of an educated, refined and cultivated lady remarking once upon a time in a crowded elevator to the men who were jamming their elbows into each other's necks in the frantic endeavor to uncover their heads:
"I hope no one is taking off his hat on my account." and there was something in the tone with which she uttered this quiet remark, my boy, that was more impressive

mark, my boy, that was more impressive than the words. Man as a Visitor.

[Atchison Globe.]

tertain is the man who comes to make you a visit. You can't put him in a chair in the parlor with a novel or a piece of crocheting and leave him there while you are at sork, as you would with a woman. If he accompanies the man of the house down town he wanders in and out in such a lonesome way that he is an actual burden on his host's conscience, and he longs for a loafing acquaintance who will take his friend fishing and out of the way for a day. If he asks his wife to entertain him it makes her cross, for every woman knows the unpleasantness of "having a man around the house all day." He usually goes home before his visit is half over, and no one is sorry.

sorry.

Men are not graceful visitors and should never visit; their wives are so ready to do it for them and they do it so gracefully.

numerons." A profession which can lose in a comparatively brief space of time a Bennett, a Greeley, a Raymond, a Hudson, a Rogers, a Green, and aside from the momentary ripple there be no perceptible disturbance, the only change following being that of unprecedented prosperity, must, in deed, be a queer field of labor.

Hold on.

The high position attained and the universal acceptance and approval of the pleasant liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, as a Crosby, a Bethune, a Van Dyke, a McCloskey, a Potter, and yet churches are liquid for the pleasand and the comparatively brief space of time a Bennett, a Greeley, a Raymond, a Hudson, a Roger, a Raymond, a Hudson, a Raymond, a Hudson, a Roger, a Raymond, a Hudson, a Roger, a Raymond, a Hudson, a Raymond, a Hudson, a Roger, a Raymond, a Hudson, a Raymond, a Hudson, a Roger, a Raymond, a Hudson, a Raymond, a Hudson, a Roger, a Raymond, a Hudson,

full headway, came to a dead stop. Then began a transfer of telegraphic messages. The passengers were anxious to know what was the matter.

They waited while the messages went back and forth. The inquiry established the fact that everything was right on the line, and the train was ordered forward after considerable delay.

The station-master, about this time, thought it might be well to look into his gong, and there he found, stuck fast between the cogs of the electrical apparatus, a poor little mouse.

The unhappy animal happened to be in the interior of the clock when it "struck one," and down he attempted to run, but was caught between the murderous wheels. His little body was big enough to stop the whole apparatus, and consequently the train as well.



ONE ENJOYS Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it

to all and have made it the most popular remedy known. Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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A LOVELL BICYCLE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.



The above machine, which is offered as a prize to boys who secure 50 yearly subscribers, at \$1 each, has loop frame of steel tubing and 26-inch wheels; crescent rims, moulded Para gum rubber tires; direct butt-ended spokes; adjustable cone bearings to both wheels; cone bearings to crank shaft axle; detachable slotted cranks; pedals fitted with square corrugated rubbers; handle bar and saddle adjustable for height; coasters of neat design; chain adjustable; detachable wire lantern bracket; detachable cross bar. It has all the good points of the larger pattern safeties, and is built of good material, and finely finished. Only 50 Cents for Balance of Year. It is the only boy's safety with a 26-inch wheel and hollow steel-drop frame that sells at its price. Each machine supplied with tool bag, wrench and oil can.

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The Weekly Globe will give the Lovell Safety Bicycle, engraved and described above, to any Boy or Girl who will secure 50 yearly subscribers at \$1. It will be delivered, free of express or freight charges, to any home in New England. Outside of New England, the express or freight charges will be paid by the sender of club.

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THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass.

THE GREATEST OF ALL WAR PAINTINGS.

This celebrated War Painting, called "Grant and His Generals," now reproduced in oil colors on canvas, was painted in 1865, just at the close of the war, by a celebrated artist, who took the portraits from life, and which picture was sold for

twenty-five thousand (\$25,000) dollars. In the group of officers that comprise this grand picture are the well-known figures of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Logan, Schofield, Howard, Meade, Thomas, Hancock, Harrison, Garfield, Burnside, Warren, Butler, Granger, Sigel, Custer, Kilpatrick, Wilson, Kearny, McPherson, Lew Wallace, Fairchild, Ord, Blair, Slocum and Hooker, Generals of the Union Army, all of whom had, even at that time, distinguished themselves in battle, characters that will live in the memory of those who served with them,

These Generals, as they appear in this painting, are artistically mounted on the backs of horses as actually ridden by them during their campaigns. Three Presidents of the United State appear in this group, viz.,

and of their children long after the old veteran has passed away.

Grant, Garfield and Harrison, elected since the painting of the picture, also a number of others who have been mentioned for that high position. There are also seen here the faces of the three Generals, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan-the only ones who received from the United States Government the high rank of General, which rank became extinct at the death of Sheridan. This picture does not include by any means all those who dis-

tinguished themselves in the Civil War. It would be impossible

for one piece of canvas to do so; but it does give those who

reached the front rank in their profession, with a number of their ablest Lieutenants. This grand picture, IN OIL COLORS ON CANVAS (size, 24x36 inches), will be mailed to any address throughout the United States, together with the Weekly Globe, one year, for \$1.40. Heretofore the price has been FIVE DOLLARS. The families of Union and Confederate soldiers can procure no more pleasing or inexpensive memorial of the Civil War. Mailed, with Weekly

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to any fellow sufferer. It cured me after all else had failed. Address R.T.HAMILTON, BOX43, Albion, Mich.

ADAY SURE. \$2.15 Samples Free. Horse owners buy 1 to 6. 20 other specialities. Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich. wyly n29

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